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# Latin America Report

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29 March 1982

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No. 2471

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IADB LOAN TO FINANCE REGIONAL SEMINAR ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT

Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The Inter-American Development Bank has approved a grant of US\$89 000 (Bds\$178 000), towards financing the first Regional Seminar of Energy Development in Latin America.

The seminar is to be held in Barbados later this year.

The agreement to the grant was signed yesterday by the President of the Bank, Mr. Antonio Ortiz Mena, and Executive Secretary of the Latin American Energy Organisation (OLADE), Mr. Ulises Ramirez Olmos, at the bank's Washington, D.C. headquarters.

The seminar, expected to attract 70 participants from the member countries of OLADE, will provide an opportunity for them to define and discuss the needs, existing mechanisms, and alternatives for investment and financing in energy development and its utilisation in the region.

It will also deal with requirements of conventional and non-conventional energy sources.

Four panels of six experts each, will be set up for the seminar. It is also being collaborated by the Government of Barbados and the Caribbean Development Bank.

Latin America faces a potentially serious energy situation. While energy consumption in the region is relatively small by the industrial world's standards, economic expansion of the countries will be closely linked to the increased use of this resource.

As the productive sector consumes the most energy, its use cannot be significantly reduced without severely affecting economic expansion.

The region has only just started to develop its energy resources. This will demand huge investments and mobilisation of more funds internally and externally, and so it will be necessary to search for new mechanisms to complement existing energy-producing schemes.



## ENERGY OFFICIAL REVIEWS NATIONAL SITUATION, MOBIL'S STATUS

Bridgetown THE NATION in English 26 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Tony Best]

[Text] THE oil refinery in Barbados may be considered "inefficient" because of its size but the Government hasn't given any consideration to acting on the recommendations that it be closed down.

According to Parliamentary Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office with responsibility for energy matters, Senator Clyde Griffith, although the suggestions have been made from time to time to shut down the Mobil plant, the country's primary concern must be security of oil supplies.

"It is well-known that it is easier to get supplies of crude oil than to get the finished product," Griffith said. "So our primary concern is to have a situation in which we are guaranteed supplies of crude. As long as we have a refinery in operation I think we are better off."

Speaking during an interview in New York recently, the parliamentary secretary, who until last year was Barbados' Consul General in the city, said that the position of the Barbados Government was supported by "people who have long experience in the oil industry" and by countries which have been handling their own refinery operations long before Barbados "ever got into the business."

Griffith said that it had been recommended that the refinery be closed so that Barbados could take its chances in getting the finished product.

"Even though the refinery is considered an inefficient operation because of its size, we still are better off with that kind of operation because we are sure that we are going to get supplies of oil in Barbados," he added.

The Parliamentary Secretary explained that Mobil's 25-year agreement with the Barbados Government to supply all refined oil in the country should expire in about five years "or so," but the Government had not looked at the question of its renewal or termination.

Although he didn't make a direct statement on the future of the Mobil agreement, one possible interpretation of his observations was that it had been recommended to the Government that the agreement not be renewed and the refinery scrapped altogether.

Indeed, only recently, former attorney-general and minister of external affairs, Henry Forde, criticised the agreement while speaking in the House of Assembly. He directed most of his charges at the Opposition Democratic Labour Party which signed the agreement when it formed the Government back in the 1960s.

Forde's position was that the country would have been better off without the agreement because of the costs involved. He went even further and suggested that perhaps

governments in the region should consider taking over part of Mobil's Caribbean operations.

But when asked to comment on Forde's statement, Griffith said that while the suggestion that some of the Mobil operations should be taken over "may sound plausible" it wasn't all that easy.

"We must remember that multinational corporations, particularly those of the size, power and influence of Mobil, do not engage in that kind of activity if they can help it," Griffith said.

"While it may be fashionable to second-guess the activities of Mobil at a time when there is a glut of oil on the world market, we must remember that in times of scarcity the multinational has the capacity to guarantee supplies to Barbados. It would be difficult for a government operation to do that on its own, especially during its early stage of doing business," he added.

Griffith believes Barbados would have to look at the question of nationalisation of Mobil's operation or participation in it against a background of the state of oil supplies at any given point in time.

"Right now there is a world glut," he added. "But one doesn't know how long it will last. Actions beyond our control can suddenly cause the market to tighten and with the present operation in Barbados, at least, we are guaranteed supplies of crude as part of the agreement."

Griffith explained that the Mobil oil refinery was required to process some 3 700 barrels of oil a day, enough to satisfy the requirements of Barbados.

"The crude which comes into Barbados arrives in the form of a cocktail mix," the parliamentary secretary indicated. "It consists of heavy fuel oil, gas oil and other light products, mixed in Venezuela. It is separated in Barbados. More than 40 per cent of the heavy fuel oil go to the Barbados Light and Power Company."

In addition, other materials are brought in from Trinidad to boost the octane levels of gasoline, he stated.

"By international standards, the refinery in the country is small and therefore could be considered inefficient," Griffith said. "But the idea of closing it must also be examined against a background of the jobs which would be lost. Jobs which we badly need and therefore can't afford to do without."

It was his understanding, he went on to say, that Mobil had developed plans last year to make some improvements to the refinery and the estimated cost was in the vicinity of \$2 million.

One of his concerns was the stockpiling of oil in Barbados.

"Right now I am looking into the economic feasibility of

having a stockpile in Barbados which could stand us in good stead in the event of a shortage," he explained. "This is something we have to look at very, very carefully."

As to oil exploration, Griffith pointed out that discussions were being held between Mobil and the Government concerning new lease arrangements.

"We cannot make any kind of premature decisions on Mobil Exploration Barbados Limited because we must remember that it has a lease arrangement with the Government for certain areas," the parliamentary secretary said.

"It has certain conditions to meet under the lease. Right now we are still in negotiation for a new lease because the present one expires in 1984. We have certain interests and Mobil has its own. Thus, the question as to whether we want to take over Mobil's operation in Barbados has not arisen."

What he saw as being more important was for Barbados to involve its own National Petroleum Corporation in the exploration and production process in the country.

"What we are interested in is getting what is best for Barbados in this whole exercise of exploration," he concluded.

## GOVERNMENT FORCED TO SLOW DOWN ENERGY PROGRAM

PY181624 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Shock Treatment"]

[Text] The drop in energy consumption has shocked the government, which finally woke up to reality. As long as it was able to do so, the federal bureaucracy just ignored the absurd situation: Brazil was spending much more than it could afford to do in order to generate energy which would not have a consumer within the term hastily calculated.

The market took care of taking the corrective measures before the short circuit occurred. The lack of resources to carry out the program and the drop in energy consumption had a striking impact on the sluggishness of bureaucracy.

The mines and energy minister together with the presidents of the Brazilian Electric Power Companies (ELETROBRAS) and the Brazilian Nuclear Corporations (NUCLEBRAS) approved a program to slow down the timetables of the projects underway and submitted it to the president of the republic. The program, which is considered adequate, provides for the following: The construction timetable for the eight nuclear plants provided for in the atomic agreement [with the FRG] has been postponed until the year 2000; the construction of the two plants to be established in Sao Paulo has been advanced by 3 years (1985); the two Angra plants have been delayed by 1 year and one of the four turbines of the Itaipu Dam will only become operational in 1984--a year later than scheduled.

This decision is not a victory for reason, it is the consequence of the drop in energy consumption in addition to the need to cut down on state investments. In sum, the lack of consumers means a shortage of money. In the meantime the partial slowdown of the nuclear program, although delayed, represents a sign of sound reasoning.

The Brazilian nuclear program was not submitted to a revision when it was discovered that it was inconsistent as a means of government policy; that it was a bad deal for Brazil; that, technologically speaking, it was questionable; that, economically speaking, it was not feasible; and that, ecologically speaking, it was condemned. The errors and flaws of this

project by no means managed to dissuade the bureaucrats of a false notion of national grandeur, nor warn them about the exorbitant cost which the determination to carry it out represented for the Brazilians.

Although the public had become aware of the admittedly negative aspects of the project and had voiced its doubts in time to prevent the unreasonable execution of the nuclear program, the revision was only carried out when there was a shortage of resources to maintain the delirious pace of a project which does not have a market for its products.

Having been the reason for a serious--serious because it was caused by a lack of confidence--erosion of the relationship between the society and the state, the nuclear program was finally revised because of the conjunction of dropping energy consumption and the shortage of public funds to carry out the project. It is a pity that it was not a decision taken out of respect for the society, as a means to make up for another decision which did not take the desires of Brazilians into account. A program such as the Brazilian nuclear megalomania should be based on the national potential and desire: It would be impossible to fulfill it against the nation's will. And this is precisely what has happened.

CSO: 3001/98

## PRESS REPORTS ON FORMER VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO ARGENTINA

## President Booed at Meeting

PY101950 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1121 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 10 Mar (NA)--Former Venezuelan president and leader of the Democratic Action Party Carlos Andres Perez was booed today by nearly a thousand people who were attending a ceremony held in his honor during which UCR [Radical Civic Union] Leader Carlos Contin refused to allow Peronist leaders to issue a statement.

The ceremony held at the "Venezuelan Union" room in downtown Buenos Aires started with an excited crowd chanting slogans against the military government and ended with whistling and shouts of "reactionary" and "sellout" when Perez praised the Argentine armed forces.

Former Venezuelan President Perez closed the ceremony with a speech in which he criticized "the unbearable presence of the UK in the Malvinas." He later criticized Cuba, prompting some hissing among the public, and praised the Argentine armed forces which "are showing their will to establish a democracy in Argentina."

A member of the audience climbed on a chair and shouted vivas in favor of the "Cuban revolution," while another one shouted to Perez that "we are not sellouts." Contin from the head of the table tried to calm the audience, while Perez continued to read his speech unperturbed.

The audience, which was obviously upset, began to leave the room and when Perez again praised the Argentine armed forces, reasserting that "they are determined to restore democracy," the audience began to whistle and screamed "reactionary" and "sellout" at him while a small group applauded him without much enthusiasm.

Perez embraced Contin and shook hands with [Oscar] Alende, disregarding the booing that followed his speech.

Attending the dinner reception that ended late in the evening were: Raul Rabanaque Caballero, Miguel Monserrat, Juan Manes (Intransigent Party); Oscar Palmeiro, Hector Polino, Ricardo Molinas (Progressive Democratic Party); Angel Bruno (Christian Democratic Party); Guillermo Estevez Boero (Popular Socialist Party); Jorge Spilimbergo (Popular Leftist Front); Ruben Rabanal and Enrique Vanoli (Radical Party), among others.



### Meeting With Foreign Minister

PY091630 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2320 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Mar (TELAM)--Argentine Foreign Minister Dr Nicanor Costa Mendez and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez talked privately for a little more than 1/2 hour at San Martin Palace this afternoon. It was reported that this meeting is of great interest because it is the first contact which the visitor has had with a member of the Argentine Government since his arrival in the country.

Asked about the subjects discussed, Costa Mendez stated that he was very pleased to discuss the American situation and bilateral relations with the former Venezuelan president. These relations are really good and there is a good disposition to overcome differences, he stated.

He added that they basically discussed trade matters, and he denied the possibility of selling cereals to the Soviet Union [as received] and denied discussions on nuclear matters. He stated that Central America and the intricate subjects related to it were discussed thoroughly and with concern. He said: Perez came to greet me. We had a very interesting talk on subjects which are very familiar to him, especially Venezuela in the South American context and its relations with Argentina in particular. Concluding, Costa Mendez stated: I feel there are good relations but that they can be improved.

During a brief meeting with reporters just before leaving, the visitor stated that the situation in Central America was indeed critical, and added that his desire during his stay in Argentina was to meet with all those who in one way or another have to do with the areas of power and decision, because they shaped a secure means to strive for the victory of democracy. He also expressed great satisfaction at the meeting with the minister.

Perez had previously met for more than 1 hour with leaders of the intermediate generation of the Justicialist Party, who expressed their position concerning structuring Latin American unity in face of the Soviet-U.S. bloc [as received].

The following persons participated in the meeting: Dante Loss, Carlos Mirson, Adrian Amodio, Andres Poggi, Julio Olmos, Omar Vieytes and Margarita Mon.

### President Ends Visit

PY171727 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1935 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (NA)--Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez today said that his country "will not agree to further involvement of the Venezuelan Government, including military aid," with the Salvadoran military regime as U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has revealed.

At the end of his 10-day visit to Argentina during which he met with politicians, union leaders and government officials, Andres Perez expressed his conviction that Argentina "has launched an irreversible process toward democracy."

He denied having offered "aid or backing" to any Argentine political group and said that "I am interested in the unity of the Argentine political movement and in the strengthening of an opening toward democracy."

In a statement made at Ezeiza International Airport shortly before leaving for home, the former Venezuelan president was asked about U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's remark to the effect that Venezuela is giving military aid to the Salvadoran regime. Haig's remarks also involved the Argentine Government.

"I was surprised because the Venezuelan Government has always denied giving military aid to the Salvadoran Government," said Andres Perez and went on to announce that once home he would try to collect more information. "However, the fact that the U.S. secretary of state is saying so, means that it is probably true," he admitted. "The only thing I can say is that the Venezuelan nation will not agree to further involvement of the Venezuelan Government, including military aid, with the Salvadoran Government. This would be looked upon with disfavor in our country by various sectors," he added.

Concerning the results of his visit, Andres Perez emphasized: "I have an optimistic feeling about Argentina's fate. An irreversible process toward democracy has been launched and it is not just that the political parties wanted it or that the government of the armed forces has set it up," he said. "I would say that it is a force which is coming out of the very core of Argentine society, which is prepared to carry out a process of political stabilization within the democratic system," Andres Perez added. He emphasized: "I had the clear impression that this process stems from a national desire and consensus and this makes it totally irreversible."

The Venezuelan Social Democratic politicians also praised business and union leaders and said that his contacts had led him to conclude that "the Peronist movement is still among the strongest forces and trends in the country." He added: "The unity of the political parties, which is epitomized by the multiparty group, is being promoted with a view to provide through this rallying movement, which in no way jeopardizes personal opinion, a strong basis, a firm foundation for the process of democratic reconstruction."

Asked about last Tuesday's incident when he made a speech at a dinner of multiparty politicians, Perez said that the reports on it were untrue and explained that the jeering had come from "a group of persons who are not within the framework of democracy as I see it."

Asked whether during his meeting with Adm Emilio Massera he had offered the latter aid for his party for social democracy, Carlos Andres Perez denied having offered "aid or backing" to any Argentine political sector. "I am interested in the unity of the Argentine political movement and in the strengthening of an opening toward democracy and its reconstruction," he said.

CSO: 3010/1076

## PAZ BARNICA REASSURES NICARAGUA ABOUT RUMORS

PA121555 Tegucigalpa LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Paz Barnica has announced: Honduras will work for the internationalization of peace. Every arms race, he says, is a threat to the coexistence of peoples and funds spent on it should be devoted to development. The constitutional government will never allow Nicaragua to be invaded from our country because we advocate nonintervention.

Foreign Affairs Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday stated the Honduran Government's concern over the arms race in Nicaragua and announced that Honduras will work for the internationalization of peace.

After meeting with President Roberto Suazo Cordova, Paz Barnica agreed to make a statement regarding Nicaragua's arms buildup and the expansion of its military bases as shown by the photographs published by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. He said that this is a matter of great concern to Honduras' constitutional and democratic government, which has repeatedly condemned the arms race, "because we love peace and daily will spare no efforts to achieve peace in Central America."

He asserted that every arms race is a threat to the coexistence of peoples at a subregional, regional or worldwide level. He noted that the military buildup in neighboring Nicaragua does pose a threat to Honduras. "This situation must be objectively analyzed for the sake of peaceful coexistence in the region and, in this sense, the Honduran Government is prepared to make use of international facilities to stop this arms race," he remarked.

Paz Barnica added that, in addition to being a strategic zone insofar as contemporary international relations are concerned, the Central America area is experiencing great social turmoil and dramatic political situations which make peace more necessary today than ever.

Quoting a report by a UN Commission on International Development Problems, Paz Barnica said that "the money being spent in arms should be used to promote social justice and economic development."

Regarding the Nicaraguan Government's fears of a possible invasion from Honduras, the foreign minister categorically said that the constitutional Honduran Government will never allow this to happen. "Honduras' constitutional

and democratic government unalterably upholds the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries and consequently the Nicaraguan Government should have no fears in this regard," he asserted.

He said in concluding that the peoples of Central America and the world may rest assured that Honduras permanently works for peace and the country's well-being and that the new constitutional government will always promote the internationalization of peace.

CSO: 3010/1085

## GUATEMALAN LABOR LEADER CHARGES U.S. INTERVENTION

PA092150 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] [Guatemalan Labor Party], PGT, Leader (Armando Gutierrez) told Radio Sandino in Managua that nothing will change after the electoral farce and that the Guatemalan regime will continue to be a loyal servant of U.S. imperialism. He also charged that former Somozist guardsmen openly participate in the repression unleashed by the Guatemalan regime against the Guatemalan people. (Gutierrez) also accused Israel, Argentina and the United States of helping and supporting President Romeo Lucas Garcia's genocidal regime. (Gutierrez) said that the Guatemalan dictatorship cannot conceal that the 7 March elections were a farce and a fraud; neither can the dictatorship deny its genocidal character since it came into power in 1954 because it has murdered to this date more than 80,000 people, of which 8,000 were murdered in 1981.

Following is (Gutierrez) statement:

[Begin recording] There is no doubt that the policy of the Guatemalan Government for Central America is conditioned to the interests of U.S. imperialism. The Guatemalan Air Force participated in the aggression against the Salvadoran people when the patriotic forces destroyed the planes and helicopters of the Salvadoran Air Force at Ilopango. Although the Guatemalan regime has tried to conceal its intervention in El Salvador, it has reached a point where it cannot be denied. It is no secret that mercenaries and Nicaraguan refugees are receiving military training in Guatemala.

This attitude assumed by the Guatemalan regime was boosted when Reagan reached power. The regime became more aggressive in its attacks against Cuba, Nicaragua and groups struggling for their sovereignty and freedom.

The regime is receiving support from Argentina, Israel and the United States, using alleged communist expansion as an excuse to carry out their attacks. They want the world to believe they are the champions of Christianity and freedom, that their struggle is against foreign ideologies that enslave; actually, the opposite is true.

CSO: 3010/1085



## BRIEFS

GAS PRICE 'SATISFACTORY'--The new gas price, recently fixed in talks between Argentine and Bolivian officials, is satisfactory to the armed forces government according to Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Jorge Zamora. This statement was made by the minister yesterday after the cabinet meeting. The price is acceptable, because there is now a price slump on the international market, Zamora said. The price has been increased by 8 percent over the old price which was in force until December 1981. [Begin Zamora recording] The old price, in force until December last year, was \$3.82 per million cubic feet. With the 8-percent increase the price now reached \$4.1255. [End recording] Regarding salary increases at Bolivian Government oil deposits Zamora said that there has been no adjustment in the enterprise so far. [Begin Zamora recording] The question will have to be solved in accordance with instructions which (?have been issued). Talks are being held and the necessary analyses made and we hope that a satisfactory agreement can be reached in accordance with the directives which have been given. [End recording] [Text] [PYO41359 La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1076

## COLUMNIST VIEWS PROBLEM OF DISAPPEARANCES

PY171319 Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 26 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Rafael Sarmiento: "The Final Victory"]

[Text] In the midst of a not yet fully functioning democracy, we look at the advent of a new difficulty of strange and old roots: Marxism. For a long time, political parties infected with philosophical deviations, discredited congressional functions and influences of a totalitarian labor movement have separated the citizen from direct and indirect participation in government, thus leaving his fate in the hands of others. A fertile ground was thus prepared for the ideological, political and military penetration of Marxism which found an easy way to enter into the affairs of the nation with a policy that runs against the grain of a social order of freedom, an order which characterizes the truly Western and Christian democracies. By then, neither the corporative government nor the populist tendencies nor the successive military governments could stem the advance of international Marxism. So by March 1974, the enemy was at home. It had occupied, dominated and seized the country.

Then we were plunged into a terrorist war. Businessmen, unionists, politicians, journalists, government men, professors, university students, judges, army officers, soldiers, policemen, all of them put their lives on the line, along with those of women and youngsters who were cowardly assassinated. Marxism was defeated at a very high price. The dead and the missing persons on both sides are today the unwanted balance which poses a great, new and different problem.

For a long time we recognized the dictum that victory imposes obligations. The defeat of Marxism is a fruit and a benefit which remains as a legacy which must be accepted without taking inventory, that is, we have to accept the good with the bad, accept the advantages and tolerate the disadvantages as much as possible. The republic will not sit in the dock, nor will its institutions nor those who fought to discharge the constitutional duty of defending the nation and the style of life anchored on a juridical order resulting from the social order of freedom. But we will have to assume without fear or mental complexes the responsibility of facing with justice the situations brought about by the war. As can be seen, two different kinds of responsibilities will have to be judged historically: The political responsibility and the personal responsibility.

The victory we achieved without taking inventory should indicate to the political parties and to the civic forces that peace is the consequence of that victory, which is the fruit of the defeat of the enemies of the nation and the Argentine people. The question of personal responsibility will be different and so those who dishonored the arms entrusted to them could be brought to account before the courts. Because if the victory gave us peace, we will not be able to build the future walking down the road of complicity.

It has quite appropriately been said that the objective of the revolutionary war was to sow doubts about the validity of our juridical structures. We must be careful not to fall into inconsistency and to avoid inconsistency the application of the laws without hesitation will be sufficient. Thus nobody will say that the rule of law will favor the enemy, because the rule of law will dignify the victory.

Many times I have thought that the parents of the dead and the missing are not the enemies. They did not even pick up the arms left by their misguided offspring. They are citizens who should be given special attention out of a legal and Christian duty. It will be sufficient for the executive branch to create, as part of the Justice Ministry, the human rights subsecretariat to put an end to a pilgrimage that benefits nobody. This way searching for and gathering pertinent information will be done efficiently and objectively. Thus we will prove that our moral and juridical structures have remained unscathed and capable of protecting our hard-won freedom. Perhaps this will be the final victory.

CSO: 3010/1075

## BRIEFS

FARMERS BLAME GOVERNMENT—Resistencia (Chaco)--The Regional Council of the Argentine Agrarian Federation [FAA] has declared Economy Minister Roberto T. Alemann persona non grata. The resolution, which was approved in a meeting held in this provincial capital, also declares all farmers of the region in state of mobilization and alert and resolves to demand through all means that a minimum support price which would be profitable for the farmers be established for cotton and sorghum. It demands that an end be put to false expectations provoked by rumors about the refinancing of the farmers' debts "which have gotten out of hand" and states that only a freeze on debts by government banks for no less than 10 years can be instrumental in facilitating payment of these debts. The document rejects the idea of replacing cotton crops with radically diversified products. It adds that should the stated objectives not be achieved, "we publicly state that the Chaco Province, in particular, will enter a state of social and economic unrest with unpredictable consequences," and thus it announces the decision to hold public information meetings in places and times to be announced at the appropriate time. [Text] [PY181910 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Mar 81 Section 2 p 5]

CSO: 3010/1075

## BRIEFS

NEW UNION--A new trade union has been formed in Barbados. It's the National United Workers Union of Barbados, which has as its president Mr. Ladepoo Salankey. Mr. Salankey said yesterday that the union's steering committee will be meeting next week to map out its strategy, and the appointment of other officers in the labour organisation. The union's headquarters is Freedom House, Black Rock, St. Michael. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 26 Feb 82 p 1]

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT LOAN--The Chairman of the Barbados Development Bank, Senator David Seale, last Thursday signed an agreement with the European Investment Bank in Luxembourg for a loan of 4 million ECUs, approximately Bds \$8.5 million. Signing the guarantee on behalf of the Government was Barbados Ambassador to the European Communities, Mr. Oliver Jackman. The loan which is in the form of a line of credit will be used by the Barbados Development Bank to provide medium to long-term financing for projects in the industrial and tourism sectors. This is the second loan agreement between the Barbados Development Bank and the European Investment Bank. The first loan of 2.5 million ECUs signed in 1979 has been fully committed and finances some 14 projects in the two sectors. [Text] [Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 27 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 3025/202



## BRIEFS

PRICE WINS LIBEL SUIT—Belmopan, Belize, 13 Mar (CANA)—An opposition paper, which alleged that Prime Minister George Price had business connections with a suspected drug dealer in Mexico, has been ordered to pay the Belizean leader \$5,000 (1 Belize dollar: 49 U.S. cents) in damages. The outcome was the result of libel action brought against the REPORTER newspaper, a weekly here, by the prime minister for the article which was printed on 24 May last year. The editors of two other opposition weeklies have also been taken to court by Prime Minister Price on libel suits. One, Evan Hyde of the AMANDALLA, is to appear in court next week for the hearing. [FL131928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1639 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1083

## BROADCASTERS ASSOCIATION ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

PY101657 La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The National Board of the Bolivian Radio Broadcasters Association, ASBORA, has issued the following communique:

The fourth national meeting of ASBORA held in La Paz on 6 and 7 March, attended by regional representatives, has decided to issue a statement regarding the present national situation and the position held by private radio enterprises in this regard. In view of the present uneasy economic, social, political, cultural and administrative situation, the ASBORA appeals to the patriotism of all Bolivians to solve this crisis through a national agreement with the participation of all national sectors.

The recent economic measures that the government has put in force without the people's support are merely partial measures that will be unable to achieve an economic balance and even less to promote development to overcome backwardness and dependency. The only possible solution is to adopt structural measures so that government enterprises will be income-producing and stop being excessively in debt.

Therefore, public administration must be reorganized on the basis of strict moral principles to stop the plundering and illegal actions that officials have perpetrated to the detriment of the administration. We cannot idly watch the many deals that are being carried out; the large scale smuggling that is being promoted and the fact that no sincere progress has been achieved in the eradication of drug trafficking. This is a complex system of corruption that must be irrevocably eradicated so that Bolivia's image abroad may be improved.

The ASBORA adds that it will categorically defend freedom of speech, of information and of association, which are upheld by the constitution, without making any concessions at the expense of any sacrifice since today the oral and written press together are the last bastion of national dignity and their contribution is indispensable to support national institutions. Moreover, they will request the court to punish at the proper time all those who have enforced arbitrary measures to curtail these rights.

The ASBORA will fulfill its duty in compliance with its genuine patriotic duty and will comply with those resolutions approved at its fourth national meeting.

CSO: 3010/1077

## ANP PRESIDENT CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

PY081603 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] La Paz, 6 Mar (AFP)--Carlos Serrate Reich, president of the National Press Association [ANP], stated today that so far we have lost wars, territories and natural resources, but this time we have lost honor as well. According to analysts, the ANP president delivered the most powerful speech heard since the 17 July 1980 coup which overthrew acting constitutional president Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

On addressing the delegates attending the fourth national meeting of the Bolivian Radio-Broadcasting Association [ASBORA], which is made up of the owners of more than 120 private radio stations of the country, Serrate Reich stated that a horde of plunderers and bandits has captured the national administration in order to satiate their personal appetites. This vandalism, he stated, destroyed the equipment of Catholic and miners' radios in order to quickly impose a shameful compulsory radio network on the country. With these words he recalled the closing of radio stations after the coup headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added that these events have remained as scars and blots that seek to hide the greatest ignominy recorded in our history since the foundation of the republic.

In a later passage he made this remark: Nothing has been saved, and now the country lies in ruins. On concluding his speech, Serrate Reich indicated that to understand the Bolivian situation it is enough to read what is said about the country abroad whereas inside the country one is forced to shut up.

ASBORA President Enrique Costas Salmon also made a speech, in which he said that the citizenry is contemplating in stupefaction the economic, moral and administrative calamity which has overtaken the country. He regretted the fact that rulers did not listen to the well-thought-out criticism of the press. He voiced assurances, however, that ASBORA and ANP were ready to defend freedom of expression in all its aspects.

CSO: 3010/1077

## BRIEFS

CAMPAIGN TO IMPROVE IMAGE--The Bolivian armed forces government has decided to confront an international campaign that news agencies have undertaken against our country in which they are distorting news concerning human rights, drug trafficking and the institutional process. President Torrelío has instructed the Foreign Ministry to take charge of a campaign to improve Bolivia's image abroad. [Excerpt] [PY111307 La Paz Radio Illimani in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Mar 82]

PADILLA, MILITARY MEET--The High Military Command has exchanged ideas on various matters with former President David Padilla Arancibia. The statement was made yesterday by Vice Adm Oscar Pammo Rodríguez, commander of the Bolivian Navy. Last Tuesday the army, air force and navy commanders, accompanied by their respective staffs and the defense minister, had a meeting at Miraflores general headquarters under the president's chairmanship. Gen David Padilla Arancibia was also present. Vice Adm Oscar Pammo said, regarding the meeting: [Begin recording] In fact, it was only a chat, an exchange of ideas and opinions regarding the situation of our armed forces. The general, who wants to contribute to the unity of the military leadership, made some suggestions. [End recording] [Text] [PY041401 La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Mar 82]

GOVERNMENT ON HUMAN RIGHTS--The armed forces government has confirmed its position of respect for human rights, according to a statement made in reply to inquiries by newsmen by Minister Secretary of the Presidency Juan Carlos Duran, who has been appointed acting information minister. The statement was made in reply to the document released by the Bolivian Bishops Conference after its latest meeting held in Santa Cruz. The cabinet made an analysis of the document and it was found that the Catholic Church, using great insight and judgment, has drawn a dividing line after the events which occurred before General Torrelío Villa's government assumed power. Regarding the government position on human rights, Juan Carlos Duran said: The government is humanistic and Christian and respectful of those rights. He continued, saying that under no circumstances will we tolerate any type of coercion, torture or other acts harmful to human rights or personal integrity. [Text] [PY041310 La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Mar 82]

WAGE INCREASE OFFER--The mineworkers have rejected the government offer on wage increases. They stated, however, that this rejection does not imply that negotiations will not continue. (Jose Timentel), who is one of the

highest-ranking representatives of the mineworkers, stated that a general assembly had been called after learning of the government's proposal and that it had been rejected as unsatisfactory. He also stated that the government's offer consists of a 17 percent wage increase and, as negotiations had been carried out mostly with COMIBOL [Mining Corporation of Bolivia], they will now request the mediation of Gen Celso Torrelio Villa in his role as president of the republic. Timentel said that it was (?not mentioned) that such measures of [words indistinct] that the mineworkers are aware of the country's difficult situation and that they believe all the achievements, such as the recognition of the labor unions and respect for human rights must be respected. Timentel said that the delegates will inform their respective districts about the rejection and that the 48-hour deadline which had been set to reach a compromise is void, for negotiations will continue. Timentel stated that it is expected that the government will improve its offer and that the request that the issue to be dealt with at a government level will be made through the Policy Committee. [Text] [PY190209 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 18 Mar 82]

COMIBOL DISMISSES 200--La Paz, 4 Mar (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL] has dismissed 200 workers due to their involvement in strikes called in mining centers to protest the economic measures passed last 5 February. Leaders of the grassroots committee contended that although the dismissals were presented as disciplinary measures to punish tardiness or absenteeism, they were in fact acts of reprisal. They added that the dismissals were ordered at a time when mineworkers and the government had resumed talks to negotiate a salary increase for the mining sector. [Text] [PY110146 Paris AFP in Spanish 2044 GMT 4 Mar 82]

TEACHERS STRIKE--La Paz, 12 Mar (AFP)--Leaders of the Teachers' Rank and File Committee reported here today that approximately 20,000 teachers of this capital have observed a 24-hour strike in an orderly and disciplined fashion. The measure was adopted in view of the Education Ministry officials' refusal to recognize the democratically elected Teachers Rank and File Committee and in view of their support for a pro-government committee which had been rejected by an assembly of teachers. For his part, Education Minister Col Juan Vera Antezana has stated that due to the division existing among teachers, the ministry cannot negotiate with them on the wage increase ordered by the government. Rank and file leaders of La Paz, Cochabamba and Beni have called a national meeting in the next few days to discuss socio-economic, technical-pedagogical, union-related and political issues. [Text] [PY131601 Paris AFP in Spanish 0011 GMT 13 Mar 82]

CENTRAL BANK EMPLOYEES STRIKE--Central Bank employees have decided to stage a 24-hour strike because the authorities have not answered their salary readjustment demands submitted on 19 January 1982. The Rank and File Committee of the Central Bank has decided that the strike will be staged on Tuesday, 16 March. (Juan Villalba), a member of the above committee, reported on the strike. (Villalba) also stressed that the strike will be staged countrywide. [Excerpts] [PY160224 La Paz CADENA PANAMERICANA in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Mar 82]



FLOODED AREAS--The Council of Ministers which met at Government House reviewed the report submitted by the Defense Ministry on the activities it is carrying out through the National Emergency Committee to redress the damages caused by floods in various departments. Interim Information Minister Juan Carlos Duran stated that the areas which have been affected by the floods in the Beni Department are Trinidad, Santa Ana de Yacuma, San Borja, Reyes, Rurrenabaque, Magdalena and San Ramon. In La Paz, the localities affected were Ixiamas and San Buenaventura. In Santa Cruz, Guarnes, Banados del Izozog, Portachuelo, Montero, San Matias, and San Ignacio and in Cochabamba, (Acupai), (Amaica) and Arque. The information minister stated that there have been about 10,000 people affected by the floods according to a report submitted by the Appraisal Commission which was formed for that purpose. The information minister also stated that the government has received aid and cooperation from the armed forces, the Catholic Church, USAID, the Bolivian Chamber of [name indistinct], the Adventist Church, the Bolivian Red Cross and from other government bodies. [Text] [PY181117 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 2330 GMT 16 Mar 82]

FLOOD VICTIMS--La Paz, 15 Mar (AFP)--Approximately 1,500 persons have become victims of the serious floods which for 2 weeks have been affecting an area in the Bolivian department of Santa Cruz, 1,000 km east of La Paz, where the peasants were forced to eat snakes in order to survive. Although the flood began 2 weeks ago, we have received not even a loaf of bread of aid, and we are eating snakes, one of the peasants told the newspaper PRESENCIA, while in northern Santa Cruz 50 families have not yet been found despite the intensive rescue operations carried out by the air force. Some priests who work in the zones of Yapacani, Okinawa (inhabited by Japanese immigrants), San Julian, San Pedro and Colonia Pirai, reported that cases of diarrhea and vomiting have been proliferating, especially among children. There is consensus on the fact that the aid of the International Red Cross and of the Civilian Defense Council of the Defense Ministry are channeled through with extreme sluggishness and ineffectiveness. And what is most serious, it was indicated, is the fact that when the waters go down, mud, mire and the putrefaction of dead cattle will exacerbate the threat of epidemics. [Text] [PY151936 Paris AFP in Spanish 1528 GMT 15 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1077

**GUILLOT-LARA, M-19 DEALINGS AT CUBAN EMBASSY, BOGOTA**

Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 21 Feb 82 p 14-A

[Article by César Vallejo Restrepo]

[Text] Drug traffickers, Jaime Guillot Lara and Johny Crump Pérez, made a deal in mid-1979 with guerrilla leaders from M-19 for several tons of arms and ammunition in the office of the then Cuban ambassador in Colombia, Fernando Ravelo.

Official sources said the mafiosi were called together there by Ravelo himself, who, on behalf of his government, offered guarantees to the parties that once the deal was consummated, the arms for M-19 would arrive in Colombia with no complications.

Ravelo told the insurgents that the ships with arms would be refueled in his country's waters and, moreover, the Cuban Government would provide special escorts enroute to Miami and to the Colombian coasts.

Cuba was not only the intermediary in the negotiations, but assisted M-19 with money for the purchase of the arms. The money the rebel group had was insufficient to satisfy the mafiosi and Ravelo got his government to assume a large part of the obligation.

Guillot and Crump became close friends with Ravelo with whom they made several business and vacation trips to Havana.

The ambassador became a close friend of Crump when he was made a godfather at the baptism of one of his little daughters.

On the trips to Cuba, Ravelo was accompanied by Gonzalo Bazolss, the first secretary of the embassy, and several M-19 guerrillas who made the arms deal with Guillot and Crump.

Bazolss, in addition to the diplomatic post he filled, was a lieutenant colonel in the General Directorate of Cuban Intelligence. He carried out spy missions in Colombia and with Ravelo they engaged in bringing about an armed revolution which could allow M-19 to gain power.

Although Guillot and Crump have been selling arms to M-19 since 1979, intelligence organizations in Colombia and in the United States only found out about them towards the end of last year.

In both countries they were known as drug traffickers and dealers in contraband merchandise, and none of the investigations against them had landed them in jail.

Several trials in Colombia were started against Crump, but the judge, arguing lack of proof, ended up exonerating him of all charges. The same thing happened to Guillot.

Crump, who had gone to the United States to live, was captured with ships loaded with marihuana, but was freed on paying an excessive bail.

The authorities in Florida notified Crump that he was not to leave the country since he was still under investigation. He ignored the watchful eye of U.S. authorities and returned to Colombia where he met up again with Guillot and M-19 leaders to coordinate shipping arms from a Central American nation and shipments of marihuana and cocaine to the United States.

On his return to Florida, Crump was picked up with \$700,000 which he had just received for the sale of a shipment of cocaine.

Only at that time did the U.S. authorities bring charges against him for conspiracy and international trafficking in arms.

The same thing happened to Guillot and he was held in Mexico shortly after the sinking of the ship "Karima," in the Pacific Ocean off Buenaventura.

Even though the "Karima," which transported thousands of weapons and was sunk with them on board by a ship from the national navy, was owned by Johny Crump, Guillot was the brain behind the operation.

This same Guillot brought weapons for M-19 to La Guajira where they were put aboard an Aeropesca aircraft which five guerrillas had stolen in Medellin and later landed it on the Orgeguaza river in Caqueta.

Guillot and Crump were exposed as traffickers in arms on the basis of investigations by Interpol and other intelligence organs throughout the world which kept an eye on the destination of the money they got through marihuana and cocaine deals.

The operation that has gone on in several countries to apprehend the contacts who sold arms to the mafiosi has been named "Operation Continental."

Besides Crump and Guillot, other individuals known as "fat fish" in international arms traffic are being detained, but their identities are being withheld.

Last year Colombia broke relations with Cuba when several M-19 guerrillas admitted they got their training in that country.

However, at that time Colombian authorities failed to recognize that Cuban aid to M-19 and other guerrilla organizations might be greater.

Shortly before leaving the country, Ravelo tacitly acknowledged that his government aided rebel groups, but he refused to furnish any details.

Official spokesmen told EL TIEMPO that "Cuba decided to support M-19 with weapons, based on the breaking of diplomatic relations with Colombia."

Fidel Castro was consumed with ire and, as a reprisal for Colombia's firm position, decided to give M-19 more help for the purpose of "toppling the government and turning our country into a Nicaragua or a Salvador," said a high army official.

The sinking of the "Karima" weakened M-19 considerably since thousands of weapons bought for the mafiosi never reached their destination.

M-19 tried to arm hundreds of men in the south of the nation and to create later on a climate of civil war in the larger cities.

Moreover, of the 580 weapons they transported on Aeropesca's HK 388 more than 300 were recovered by the army during operations in Caquetá and Putumayo.

Because of these strikes, the authorities estimate that almost a hundred guerrillas may have deserted M-19 in order to give themselves up to the authorities.

It is believed that with the modifications to the amnesty decree announced by the government many insurrectionists from M-19 and other guerrilla bands will seek refuge in it in the coming days.

9908

CSO: 3010/973

## PURCHASE OF FOUR NAVAL CRAFT ANNOUNCED

Bogotá EL TIEMPO in Spanish 22 Feb 82 pp 1-A, 9-A

[Text] The commander of the national navy, Vice Admiral Héctor Calderón Salazar, announced Saturday in Manizales that the Colombian Government purchased four modern warships.

The high official--who accompanied President Julio César Turbay Ayala during his visit to Caldas--did not indicate from what country or what type are the ships acquired by Colombia.

Calderón, according to a bulletin from the press office of the president of the republic, restricted himself to saying that the four units will be assigned to patrolling Colombia's coasts.

Today, the national navy has only a few ships, among them two destroyers named "7 de Agosto" and "Santander." Moreover, it has three submarines, two are of light tonnage, and several tugboats.

Since 1976, the national navy has bought several units for patrolling the long coasts of Colombia. Initially, acquiring four corvettes belonging to Portugal was considered, but the deal could not be consummated because of persistent opposition by various segments of the public.

Then, at the Naval Academy on 24 May 1978, the then president of the republic, Alfonso Lopez Michelsen, stated that the four corvettes were especially equipped for the tropics and that their cost of operation was eight times less than that of the destroyers in commission.

Anyhow, the deal did not take place and only now, almost 8 years later, the purchase of four ships is announced, even though it is not divulged with what country the deal was made.

One of the warships will be named "ARC Caldas," which several units have been given, among them one that is being located in a park north of Bogotá.

In the statement he made in Manizales, the navy commander said that the ships will be assigned to guarding the coasts and defending the nation in order to stop "the evil sons of Colombia from bringing weapons into the country for fighting against democracy and the representative system."



These four ships--which can be destroyers, frigates, or corvettes of light tonnage and wide radius of action--are part of the war materiel which Colombia is buying in different countries.

High Colombian officials have gone at different times to Israel and to Brazil to conclude purchases of tanks, armored vehicles, helicopters, light aircraft and patrol boats.

It is not known for certain what materiel Colombia has purchased, but authoritative sources informed us that armored vehicles from Brazil and armed helicopters from the United States have been bought. In Israel, it appears, light aircraft--like the Aravas--and other units have been negotiated.

It should be emphasized that countries with which Colombia has border disagreements, such as Venezuela and Nicaragua, have been acquiring modern war equipment in recent months. Venezuela bought four frigates, fitted out with missiles, and Nicaragua bought various units from France, including several thousand ground-to-air missiles.

The cost of the four ships was not divulged, although it could easily reach several hundred million pesos.

9908

CSO: 3010/973

## ARRESTED TERRORISTS TRAINED IN NICARAGUA

PA091639 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 1 Mar 82 p 6A

[Excerpt] Members of the terrorist command group which unsuccessfully tried to kidnap Salvadoran businessman Roberto Palomo Salazar in Tres Rios on 29 January received training alongside the people's militias which are trained by the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) in Nicaragua. Salvadoran Jose Roberto Marroquin Acevedo, who was arrested the day of the kidnapping attempt, confessed this to the judicial authorities.

He and fellow Salvadoran Jonhatan Rodriguez Mendez, who was also arrested, said that they were sent by the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers (PRTC) for several months in 1981 to a "safe house" in Xilola, Managua.

Besides receiving false documents to constantly move about Costa Rican territory, they also received military training.

"I think the FSLN authorities know about the house," Marroquin Acevedo said in his statement to the Judicial Investigations Organization (OIJ).

"I stayed there from May until the end of August 1981. I received indoctrination and also military training in a square in Managua where the militias trained by EPS officials receive their training," Marroquin added.

"We also had to exercise every day and we were taught how to march," Rodriguez Mendez said.

Marroquin, Rodriguez and Costa Ricans Jose Luis Rojas Jimenez, Ana Elizabeth Hidlago Castro, Luz Marina Lopez Gonzalez and Rolando Lawson Marchena remain under arrest accused of having participated in the unsuccessful kidnapping.

CSO: 3010/1083

## COMPOSITION OF NEW NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DETAILED

## New Make-Up

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Antonieta Cesar]

[Text] Commander-in-chief Fidel Castro and Gen Raul Castro, first and second secretaries of the central committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, respectively, were reelected as deputies to the National Assembly of the People's Government. Fidel Castro was reelected by the Santiago de Cuba municipality and Raul Castro by the Segundo Frente municipality.

The following were also elected: Juan Almeida Bosque, Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Guillermo Garcia Frias, Jose R. Machado Ventura, Blas Roca Calderio (president of the National Assembly), Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Pedro Miret Prieto, Sergio del Valle Jimenez, Armando Hart Davalos, Arnaldo Milian Castro, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Jilio Camacho Aguilera, and Osmany Cienfuegos Gorriaran, all of them members of the party's politburo.

Alternate-members of the party's politburo and members of the central committee's secretariat were also elected to the National Assembly of the People's Government.

Of the 499 elected deputies, 185 are workers engaged in production, education, or services, and of these 88 are blue-collar workers. In all, 272 base organization delegates and 113 women were elected.

The trade union movement will be represented in the state's supreme organ by Roberto Veiga Menendez, alternate member of the politburo and general secretary of the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] as well as by Luis Martell Rosa and Rene Penalver Valdes, member of the party's central committee and the CTC's executive secretariat and general secretaries of the trade unions of the sugar industry and the agricultural and forestry industry, respectively.

The representation of trade union leaders also includes the following general secretaries: Pedro Fernandez Diaz (construction), Rene Lara Moreno (food

trade), Adolfo Valdivia Dominguez (health), and the first secretaries of the CTC's provincial committees, Noel Zubiaur Mir (Havana), Jorge Torres Hernandez (Camaguey), and Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa (Holguin), all of them members of the party's central committee.

Julio Reyes Alvarez, general secretary of the Union of Educational and Scientific Workers, Juan Dieguez Almaguer and Ramon Cobas Rodriguez, first secretaries of Las Tunas and Sancti Spiritus, respectively, are also members of the trade union representation in the National Assembly.

Cienfuegos Province reported the highest percentage of blue-collar workers (29.4) followed by Havana Province (27.6), while the smallest percentage is from Santiago de Cuba Province (10.6) which nevertheless has the highest number of female deputies (34 percent) followed by Ciego de Avila Province (33.3 percent).

The high honor involved in being elected as deputy is accompanied by the duty to maintain regular contact with the municipal assembly, to receive and respond to its initiatives, proposals, and complaints, to report its endeavors and decisions to the National Assembly, to attend on those occasions when attendance is required the meetings of the municipal assembly, and to give it an account of one's actions.

<u>Province</u>	<u>Deputies elected</u>	<u>Of whom women</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Of whom blue-collar workers</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Pinar del Rio	33	6	18.2	5	15.2
City of Havana	100	26	26.0	24	24.0
Havana Province	29	7	24.1	8	27.6
Matanzas	28	6	21.4	4	14.3
Cienfuegos	17	4	23.5	5	29.4
Villa Clara	38	8	21.1	7	18.4
Sancti Spiritus	21	6	28.6	3	14.3
Ciego de Avila	15	5	33.3	3	20.0
Camaguey	34	5	14.7	5	14.7
Las Tunas	23	6	26.1	3	13.0
Holguin	46	9	19.6	6	13.0
Granma	39	6	15.4	7	18.0
Santiago de Cuba	47	16	34.0	5	10.6
Guantanamo	26	3	11.5	3	11.5
Isla de la Juventud [Isle of Youth]	3	-	-	-	-
National total	<u>499</u>	<u>113</u>	<u>22.6</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>17.6</u>

## CTC Leadership

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Antonieta Cesar]

[Text] Among the 499 deputies elected as members of the National Assembly of the People's Government one also finds representatives of the trade union movement ranging from members of the CTC's national council all the way to leaders of locals.

We continue to publish today the names of these comrades who deserve the high honor of participating in our country's legislative task.

They are Daniel Marrero Toribio, general secretary of the CTC's provincial committee in Pinar del Rio; Antonio Leon del Monte and Braulio Maza Oliva, these last two being members of the party's central committee and also of the national committees of the light industry and the transportation industry trade unions, respectively, as well as Francisco Linares Calvo, alternate-member of the party's central committee.

Other members of the CTC's national council also elected are Norys Speck Moya and Miguel Perez Azcuy, who in turn are members of the national committees of the commerce and food industry trade union in the first case and of the transportation industry trade union in the second case.

Also elected as deputies are Reynaldo Castro Yedra, member of the party's central committee and first national labor hero of the agricultural trade union, and Angelina Maqueira Diaz, Fernando Barrero Villavicencio, Bernardo Soberao Garcia, and Felix Gonzalez-Parera of the national committee of the tobacco, sugar, agricultural and forestry industry and light industry trade unions respectively.

Together with them are Eda Iris Castillo Ramirez, member of the provincial committee of the food industry trade union in Santiago de Cuba, and Luis Mayet Solis of the FAR [Revolutionary Armed Forces] civilian workers union.

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## RESULTS OF SNTC CONGRESS, NEW LEADERS REPORTED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 16 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Nancy Robinson, Antonieta Cesar, and Silvia Johoy]

[Text] The new national committee of the SNTC [National Cultural Workers Union] elected at that trade union's second congress is made up as follows:

Gregorio Acosta Palacio, Jose Alvarez Fuerte, Pedro Antonio Alfonso Roldan, Regla Becerra Yanes, Joaquin Cabrera Arias, Zoila Tania Castellanos Ferrer, Tomas Isaac Castillo Sanson, Alberto Damian Luberta Noy, Caridad Delgado Rodriguez, Gladys Egues Cantero, Rosita Fornes, Magali Garcia More, Alberto Garcia Perez, V. Argelio Gonzalez Ballester, Sara Lameran Echevarria, Migdalia Leon Trujillo, Norma Martinez Pineda, Teresa Mederos Diaz, Juana Eutemia Montalvo G., Fabian Lazaro Navarro J., Jesus Orta Ruiz, Elsa Pantoja Beno, Celio Mario Ramos Ledesma, Esmérida Rubalcaba Figueredo, Manuel Sanchez Cruz, Evelio A. Tiele Ferrer, Felix Varona Roca, Jacinto Viamontes Rodriguez, Geronimo Alvarez Batista, Santiago Cirilo Alvarez Roman, Eloides Marvel Bernal Batista, Jose Manuel Bistel Somodevilla, Rafael Cabezas Batista, Benelaos Casas Gutierrez, Rafael Delgado Diaz, Israel Jesus de Lallana Bordes, Roberto Diaz Suarez, Isaac Fernandez Vila, Emilio Raul Garcia Martin, Carlos Monotezuma Gargallo Arcante, Rafael Alberto Guerrz Alvarez, Behancia Olga Gonzalez Garcia, Manuel La O'Garzon, Gerardo Lopez Diaz, Aleida Maurisset Garces, Ruben E. Menendez Guevara, Nidia Navarro Baltazar, Angela Norbert Godoy, Manuel Ortega Romero, Enriqueta I. Pernas Llopiz, Gustavo Redonet Perez, Alfredo J. Saenz Barcelo, Antonio E. Tano Lopez, Arturo Ulloa Reyes, and Isora Josefa Valez Aday.

"Get your inspiration from the working people, share their creative zeal, live in keeping with the times, think of things as they really are and imagine them as they should be--this is the only way to serve the working people and the only manner in which to deserve their applause," said Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate-member of the party's politburo and member of the central committee's secretariat, at the close of the Second Congress of the National Cultural Workers Union held at the Lazaro Pena theater.

He addressed his initial words to the "captain" of the working class who, Perez Herrero noted, knew how to encourage at all times the artists and other cultural workers. Later he gave an account of the endeavor of the trade union since its earlier congress.

Perez Herrero noted the fruitful efforts made by the union in all fields related to evaluation and wage reform. The trade union, he explained, has strived systematically to improve the quality of the labor of its members and to extend its scope among all elements that are involved in this sector with the purpose of raising Cuba's cultural life to a higher plane.

A little later, Antonio Perez Herrero said that for the cultural workers Marxist-Leninist theory constitutes an unbeatable weapon in the struggle against attempts at ideological penetration by the enemy and an enriching instrument for creativity because it broadens the horizon for an appropriate grasp of reality and makes it possible to get deeper and discover new facets in it.

He then added: "This struggle must be dominated by the quality of the effort which is produced in line with the encouragement of personal abilities through the technical and professional qualifications of the creator. It is for this reason that one cannot overlook the development of the cultural workers, their retraining and proficiency in full keeping with their real capabilities."

Perez Herrero stressed, too, that in order to continue to make progress in this field it is necessary to apply the best policy of incentive in the sector. This process should be helped by the new regulation of friendly competition approved by the congress.

In this connection Antonio Perez Herrero said: "The tasks related to friendly competition must exclude types of formalism and raise the enthusiasm and feeling of responsibility of each worker in the fulfillment of his duties and obligations."

Singling out the complexities of cultural, artistic, and newspaper work, Perez Herrero urged the cultural workers to study systematically the theses and resolutions of the party congresses so that at times of creativity and in the face of the natural differences of viewpoints regarding daily issues they may learn to face their problems in the light of these documents, increasingly converting the policy and ideology of the party into a mass issue.

Referring to journalism, Perez Herrero said specifically: "We have complete confidence in the fact that our newsmen, ideological workers loyal to the ideals of socialism, will contribute to the effort of trade union organization and wage reform now being undertaken and help find the most appropriate and fairest answers to these issues."

The following presided over the closing session of the congress: Armando Hart Davalos, member of the party's politburo and minister of culture; Roberto Veiga, general secretary of the CTC; Jose Ramirez, president of ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers], both of them being alternate-members of the party's politburo; other members of the party's central committee and of the CTC's secretariat; as well as relatives of the poet of the centennial Raul Gomez Garcia.

## New Secretariat Elected

At the initial meeting of the new national committee of the SNTC the executive secretariat headed by Jacinto Viamontes, who was reelected in his position as general secretary, was elected. Jose Manuel Bistel was continued in his slot as second secretary. The executive secretariat also has the following members: Caridad Delgado, Sara Lameran, Argelio Gonzalez, Gregorio Acosta, Jose Alvarez, Roberto Diaz, and Manolo Ortega as chairmen of the review and control committee.

On behalf of the CTC Roberto Veiga expressed a warm and fraternal greeting to the new secretariat and his feeling of certainty that in the next few years, at the side of all cultural workers, its members will continue to achieve successes for culture, the revolution, and socialism.

There then followed the emotional singing by an outstanding group of SNTC members who sang in chorus the pretty tune of "Cuba, How Beautiful Is Cuba," composed by Eduardo Saborit.

Then, Jacinto Viamontes read the final 21-point resolution of the congress which was unanimously approved.

During this final day of the congress the delegates in attendance stood up and observed a minute of silence in memory of comrade Ibrahim Urbino, the noted commentator and founder of the Mil Diez [1010] broadcasting station who died recently.

Shortly before its curtains were lowered, the Lazaro Pena theater, reechoing the feeling of over 46,000 cultural workers, heard the vibrant music of "March of the Militant People" presented by the laureate Osvaldo Rodriguez.

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## INFLUENCE OF SANTA FE COMMITTEE ON REAGAN NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25, 28 Dec 81 and 8, 11, 14 Jan 82

[25 Dec 81 p 2]

[Part I of article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "Repetition of Lies and the Imperialist Bludgeon"]

[Text] One of the traits expressive of the fascist nature of the political philosophy of those who hold the reins of the current U.S. administration is the fabrication of lies and the incessant repetition of same as a key factor in the psychological manipulation of public opinion.

This tactic of inventing and repeating lies in an attempt to "turn them into the truth" as regards public opinion is not new; it was the cornerstone of the psychological warfare and Nazi propaganda conducted by head man Joseph Goebbels.

In connection with this, there is indeed an obvious parallel between the fascistic head of the Yankee government and the fascist clique led by Adolf Hitler, which engulfed the world in a catastrophic war that cost the lives of some 50 million human beings.

But it is not merely a question of parallels or what one might describe as coincidences or accidental similarity. A few days ago a personage no less important than Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger unblushingly admitted that the only lesson Washington had learned from the Yankee attack on Vietnam was nothing less than the fact that it had not comprehended in time that it could never have made that attack without having prepared American public opinion to support the attack.

In other words, Weinberger lamented the fact that Washington had not prepared an all-out campaign of lies and psychological warfare capable of making the criminal attack on the Vietnamese people tolerable or even justifiable in the eyes of the American people.

Such fascist cynicism is eloquent enough. And what is the use of talking about the hysterical slanderous attacks Alexander Haig or Vice President George Bush repeat every day.



What is dangerous about all this is that this campaign of lies, hysteria and psychological warfare is not improvised, rather that it corresponds to the anachronistic, primitivist and fascistic view of the world and international relations held by the current American governing team and which is clearly formulated in the Republican Party platform.

Regarding Latin America and the Caribbean, for example, which in Haig's words "have the top priority" for the Reagan administration, the policy of slander, threats and intrigues against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and the revolutionary movements in the region has not just now come into being in the face of certain circumstances "alarming" for Washington, rather it was outlined beforehand, very carefully calculated in abundant detail, as clearly evaluated in the "Secret Paper on the Reagan Policy for Latin America," prepared in May 1980 during Ronald Reagan's presidential campaign by a group of his collaborators known as the Santa Fe Committee.

This report, which has become the guideline for the Reagan administration's Latin-American policy, is full of the most aberrant, fascistic, imperialist, expansionist and anticommunist views imaginable.

The Santa Fe Committee was composed of Roger W. Fontaine, L. Francis Bouchee, David C. Jordan, Gordon Sumner and Lewis Tambs, the last-named serving as editor. Of all of them, the most "interesting" is Roger W. Fontaine, the son-in-law of Richard Allen, President Reagan's national security adviser, who has been suspended from his duties while the bribery scandal in which he is involved is being investigated.

Mr Fontaine is closely linked with Guatemalan fascist organizations and has made himself very conspicuous through his open support of Cuban terrorists and counter-revolutionaries living in the United States.

From the start the Santa Fe Committee paper lays its fascist cards on the table, saying in the introduction: "War, not peace, is the standard that governs international affairs. For the United States isolationism is impossible. It is not enough to contain the USSR. Detente is death. Survival demands of the United States a new foreign policy. The United States must take the initiative or perish. We are almost on the verge of World War III. Operating on the basis of its nuclear superiority, the USSR is strangling the industrialized nations of the West by cutting off their oil resources and is getting closer to the People's Republic of China."

The introduction adds: "The United States is in retreat everywhere.... And the Caribbean, a maritime traffic area and oil-refining center for the United States, is turning into a Marxist-Leninist lake. Never before has our country been in such a risky situation as regards its southern flank. Never before has U.S. foreign policy taken advantage of, abandoned and betrayed its southern allies in Latin America as it does now."

Of course, in referring to the "southern allies," the Santa Fe Committee is alluding to the tyrannical and fascistic regimes of Chile, Uruguay, Guatemala, Somoza's regime, that of El Salvador and others specified farther on in the paper which, according to the military dictator-type authors of the report, the James Carter government betrayed and turned its back on with what they call its "stupid" human rights policy.



With unheard-of effrontery the Santa Fe Committee program says: "Now is the time to take the initiative.... Latin America, like Western Europe and Japan, is part of the United States' power foundations in Latin America, Western Europe or the Western Pacific if the United States wants to maintain a suitable surplus force that will enable it to play a balancing role anywhere in the world."

That is, once again on this occasion proclaimed without any subterfuge, this fascistic committee has conferred on Washington the role of world policeman, master and lord of the entire planet, to whose will everyone may and "should" submit for the sole and exclusive benefit of the Yankee imperialist government.

Generally speaking, the substance of the Santa Fe Committee paper consists of making the reader believe that revolutions, national liberation movements, peoples' demand for a more just international economic order, the growth of the Nonaligned Countries Movement and the disengagement of countries that have recently achieved independence from the imperialist orbit headed by the United States are efforts of "Soviet expansionism" and "Cuban expansionism," the product of "international communist" maneuvers and the fault of the then Carter administration for not having done anything to prevent this "communist advance," even in its own Yankee 'bailiwick': Latin America."

Indicating the measures and steps the Reagan administration ought to take to ward off the nuclear bludgeon, throw the fear of God into and "persuade" the capitalist world that it ought to respect Washington's will without any backtalk, the Santa Fe Committee lists a series of proposals which — it is no accident — constitute the backbone of the ranting policy, warlike hysteria, lies, threats and provocations the Reagan administration is conducting with regard to Latin America and especially against Central America and the Caribbean.

We will concern ourselves with the measures that have been proposed — some of which are already in progress — and with each one of the fundamental points of the Santa Fe Committee paper in the next few installments of this article.

[28 Dec 81 p 2]

[Part II of article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "Specter of Monroe Doctrine Revitalized"]

[Text] "The Monroe Doctrine serves as a highly sensitive political device for registering any threat to the security of our country. The doctrine proclaims that certain activities in the Western Hemisphere cannot be interpreted in any other light but a manifestation of an unfriendly attitude toward the United States."

Without beating about the bush, this is how the Santa Fe Committee puts it in one of the paragraphs in the chapter, very rantingly entitled: "Inter-American Relations, the Shield of New World Security and the Sword of the United States" Global Expansion of Power," of its secret paper or Latin American policy program for the Reagan administration (May 1980).

In that chapter the above-mentioned fascistic committee explains why the ill-famed Monroe Doctrine ought to be revitalized and set up as the backbone of Washington's

Latin American policy. As we know, this doctrine, which was proclaimed in 1823 by President James Monroe, in sum argues that the continent of Latin America belongs entirely to the Yankee empire and that Washington therefore has the right, "by divine purpose," to intervene and crush with force any attempt by any Latin-American nation that dares to disobey Washington or attempts to exercise its independence and national sovereignty and have friendly relations with a country the United States considers unsuitable.

The Monroe Doctrine, which was really drawn up by then Yankee Secretary of State John Quincy Adams, not by President Monroe, under the pretext of defending the nations of Latin America from European colonialist expansion, was turned into an official decree by virtue of which Washington certified that our continent was practically Yankee property.

Of course, the Santa Fe Committee does not come right out and say that Latin America is Yankee property; rather it resorts to the modern version, to the effect that our continent is fundamental for the "national security" of the United States and that the empire of the North therefore has rights over it.

Now, under the ridiculous pretext, as the Santa Fe Committee paper notes, that "the Americas are under attack," we are reminded that, in its Caracas Declaration of 1954, the OAS proclaimed that "domination or control of any American state's political institutions by the international communist movement, extending to this hemisphere the political system of an extracontinental power, would constitute a threat to the sovereignty and political independence of the American states, endangering peace in America, and would give rise to a conference to consider the adoption of an appropriate policy in accordance with agreements now in effect."

It is no accident that, convoked by Washington, a meeting of high-ranking Yankee military leaders and representatives of Latin American armies was recently held in the United States, one at which, as the Santa Fe Committee had advocated, Pentagon generals probably tried to convince these representatives that they ought to adopt measures to prevent what the administration shamelessly calls "Soviet-Cuban aggression" in the region.

The paper resumes the attack and asserts: "The roots of the dilemma in the domain of U.S. security are to be found in the early 1960's, in the Bay of Pigs fiasco and the subsequent Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement that ended the missile crisis in 1962." Thus the Santa Fe Committee asserts that the American Government was weak on that occasion, which it feels was ideal for wiping the Cuban revolution off the face of the earth without consideration or hesitation.

After also attacking Presidents Nixon and Ford for eroding even more the United States' strategic position by withdrawing from Vietnam and accepting the policy of detente, it furiously assaults the Carter administration for culminating "this process of accommodation by means of which Latin America was excluded from the U.S. strategy and the independent (read: tyrannical) regimes of the region were abandoned to the extracontinental attacks of the international communist movement."

And the fascistic document adds: "The Roldos Doctrine — named after then Ecuadorian President Jaime Roldos, who died not long ago in a strange airplane accident —

should be condemned. The doctrine maintains that foreign powers do not violate the traditional principle of nonintervention if their participation in the affairs of another country is viewed as an act in defense of human rights. An ever bolder State Department policy of attacks on anticommunist governments because of supposed violations of human rights has encouraged such intervention."

In this chapter devoted to justifying the official resurrection of the Monroe Doctrine, the bitter attack on Gen Omar Torrijos, who also died not long ago in an even stranger airplane accident, and on the agreements signed by the James Carter administration and the Panamanian Government on the canal that passes through that Latin American nation strongly arouses one's attention.

"Panama," the Santa Fe Committee says, "is under the control of the left wing of the military regime." And it later asserts: "The Carter administration systematically destroyed every attempt at cooperation in this hemisphere with the sole exception of Omar Torrijos' brutally aggressive, extreme left dictatorship. This policy should be reversed."

And specifically in connection with the Panama Canal, the committee proposes that, aside from what was agreed on in the canal treaty, responsibility for the canal be turned over to the countries that signed the Rio de Janeiro Treaty, "which in turn would appoint the Inter-American Defense Board (IADB) as their agent.... Promoting IADB control over the canal, establishing a security zone under the 19 flags of the IADB and conducting combined maneuvers, the free countries of the Americas would be giving the Soviets and their allies in the hemisphere notice that we are prepared, determined and capable of defending our vital interests."

In other words, the Santa Fe Committee proposes to trample underfoot the canal treaty, liquidate the Panamanian people's sovereignty over the canal and by force impose a protectorate of "brawlers," whom no one has asked the Yankee empire for, to defend what the Santa Fe gentlemen overtly consider to be the United States' "vital interests" on Panamanian soil and throughout Latin America. Supposedly, to defend themselves, moreover, from someone who is not threatening and will never threaten the beloved people of Panama or our America.

In short, the Santa Fe Committee's secret paper, which has become the compass for the Reagan administration's fascistic Latin American policy, drips domination from beginning to end. It is eloquently summed up in the revived specter of the Monroe Doctrine.

[8 Jan 82 p 2]

[Part III of article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "Primitiveness and Imperialist Domination"]

[Text] "The United States is reaping the consequences of 2 decades of negligence, of short-sightedness and of self-deception.... The Santa Fe Committee feels that U.S. foreign policy is in a state of confusion, that the rules of conflict and social change adopted by the Carter administration are those of the Soviet Union, that this disputed region is a sovereign territory of allies of the United States and its Third World trading partners....



"This American response of disguised escapism must be reversed...."

While the role can certainly take everything that may be written into it, it is no less certain that extraterrestrial patience is needed to stand for fascistic Yankee high officials asserting that Latin America is "a disputed region," as if there were some other, non-Yankee force capable of wanting to gradually take over and exploit our continent.

In the paragraph we reproduced to start off this article, the Santa Fe Committee and its sinister secret paper, which the Reagan administration has turned into its Latin American political program, are trying to make people believe that the growth of the national liberation movements, of the people's democratic processes and the social revolution in Latin America and the Caribbean are not the result of exploitation, injustice, poverty and other defects that are suffocating these peoples, but are due to an illusionary "expansion of international communism," and accuse all the American governments of the past 20 years of having been guilty of "permitting" this supposed expansion.

With an excess of cynicism hard to equal, the fascistic group assembled in the Santa Fe Committee adds: "The United States will reaffirm the main principle of the Monroe Doctrine, to wit: No hostile foreign power will be authorized to maintain bases or military and political alliances in the region. A revitalized Monroe Doctrine will be multilateral, a point of view which has for some time been maintained by the key countries in Latin America."

These gentlemen really believe that our America is Yankee private property and give orders to the continent as if they were dealing with U.S. colonies. But, of course, times change and things do not always work out as the influential imperialists of the agitated and brutal North would like.

And with the most incredible ignorance of the laws of historical development, it occurs to these brainy fascists to accuse the Yankee governments of "having permitted" the revolutionary and democratic processes that have taken place these past few years in the region. As if it were a matter of Washington's being able to permit them or not, or to decide at will the fate of the peoples of Latin America.

As we can see, this feverish way of thinking of the Santa Fe Committee has shaped Reagan's current Latin American policy. They have been implementing to the letter the committee's recommendations to deceive the public with lies and slander of all sorts and the most shamefaced psychological warfare in recent times to get people to believe that the USSR, Cuba or Nicaragua is responsible for the revolutionary fervor in Central America. In addition to being an infamous slander, this is extremely irritating to the peoples of Central America, whom these Yankee sages consider to be incapable of conducting their own revolutions.

When we make a superficial evaluation of the current American Government's characteristics, actions and plans, the first thing that strikes us is its extraordinary primitiveness, its anachronistic behavior and its simple-mindedness, all this under the common denominator of an insane and sickly anticommunism.

American analyst William M. LeGrande of the American University in Washington has called attention to the fact that in both foreign and domestic policy the Reagan administration "is offering simple solutions for complex problems. It routinely blames Soviet conspiracies for adversity abroad, suggesting that a hard line with the Soviet Union will be enough to recover the global hegemony the United States enjoyed in the 1950's."

Or, as the director of the new U.S. President's election campaign himself, John Sears, might say: "There is a generation gap between what Reagan thinks he knows about the world and reality. His is a class of the world of 1952. He sees the world in terms of black and white."

For the fascistic head of the current Yankee administration, a government is "good" or "bad" depending on the attitude it has toward the USSR. Therefore, Washington does not even tolerate ideological pluralism. For the Yankee rulers, those governments prepared to enlist in the "crusade against communism" should be treated as friends and those that do not let themselves be attracted by such provocative behavior and stupidity are treated as enemies or potential enemies. Thus any country that as a sovereign state maintains cordial relations with the homeland of Lenin or any other socialist country can be declared an "opponent" of the United States, with the resulting harassment sanctions, elimination of credit and direct pressures or attempts to destabilize these independent governments.

It is because of this peculiar view of world social, economic and political reality that the Santa Fe Committee secretly recommended — and the recommendation is being followed — that Washington supply the genocidal Salvadoran pack of dogs with money, arms and "advisers," harass, blockade and train mercenaries to launch them against the Nicaraguan revolution, threaten Grenada and increase its military and economic aid to Pinochet and all the tyrannical regimes in Latin America.

This primitiveness and imperialist domination is extremely dangerous. With the fantastic power of nuclear destruction that at present exists, the war games and bravado of former times are highly irresponsible. Apparently, the Santa Fe Committee and fascistic high officials of the American administration are not aware of the fact that the time when they could "throw the fear of God into others," play the role of international policeman and impose Washington's will by force has already passed.

[11 Jan 82 p 2]

[Part IV of article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "The Aggressive Geostrategy of the American Empire"]

[Text] "Policy changes but geography does not. This hemisphere is still half of the planet and we are half of America. Our geostrategic, economic, social and political future must be assured through a system of hemispheric security."

There is a clearcut Hitlerian ring to this observation of the Santa Fe Committee, which has designed the features that today constitute Reagan's Latin American policy. At the end of the 1930's in Nazi Germany, it was common to hear fascist authorities talk of the imperative need for "Lebensraum" for the German Reich. It was also



asserted that the geostrategic, economic, social and political future had to be assured through a very peculiar security system, the Nazi system: to subjugate the European countries by military force, thus guaranteeing expansion and indisputable domination by the Third Reich in the Old World.

This Yankee philosophy of trying to be policemen to the world and absolute masters of the Americas is more clearly defined a little later in the secret document referred to: "The real situation those Latin American governments which find themselves under attack by local revolutionary groups, aided by the Cuban-Soviet axis, are confronted with should not be viewed as a threat to supposed oligarchies, but as a threat to the interests of the security of the United States."

In addition to insisting on attributing native Latin American revolutionary processes to the "Cuban-Soviet axis," with imperial arrogance these gentlemen say that the whole continent belongs to them and, therefore, Washington cannot permit any people in the region to free itself from the Yankee neocolonialist yoke (which they euphemistically refer to as "interests of the security of the United States").

To further guarantee its political and military domination over the continent and to avoid "running any risks" whatsoever, the fascistic Santa Fe Committee specifically proposes: "Through military training in our country," it says, "the United States can not only provide first-class professional leadership, but also offer a moderate model for the rest of the military personnel of the Americas and their families. Living in the United States and directly observing our political system in operation, the military leaders of this hemisphere can once again regain the respect and admiration of the United States. The strategic military advantages that will be gained through common training, equipment and logistics are obvious."

And this, among other reasons, explains the secret meetings with military leaders from various Latin American countries which the Pentagon recently called in the United States.

The ultrareactionary and fascistic nature of this document which guides the current American administration's Latin American policy is clearly revealed in each chapter and especially in each specific proposal of the obscure Santa Fe Committee.

For example, in accusing the Carter administration of "throwing the game to the communists," these Yankee sages go very far: "The reporting on Latin American political reality conducted by the American news media," the paper says, "is unsuitable and plays a negative role in favoring proposals for radical socioeconomic changes in the least-developed countries, following a collectivist orientation. Reform and development are frequently not distinguished from the communist revolution and the additional concern devoted to the specific geophysical and sociological differences between Guatemala, for example, and Costa Rica or between Argentina and Peru is insufficient.

"The manipulation of the news media through groups linked with the church and other special interest groups responsible for lobbying for so-called human rights has played a growing and important role in the overthrow of authoritarian, to be sure, but pro-American governments, replacing them with anti-American, communist or pro-communist totalitarian dictatorships."

The excess of fascist cynicism that an analysis like this one by the Santa Fe Committee and its Yankee government followers of today contains is really extraordinary. According to these military dictators in civilian clothes, out of tolerance for the Carter administration no less than the American press itself favored "radical" socioeconomic changes in the region because it was dedicated to talking about human rights and did not more virulently attack the progressive or democratic movements.

That is, the American press had to and must praise and extol Pinochet, Stroessner, Duvalier and the pack of murdering dogs who are tyrannizing Guatemala, El Salvador, Uruguay, etc., since they are the United States' best allies in the "struggle against communism" and, above all, they are the ones who are most submissive to the will of their Yankee boss. If they brutally massacre their own people, that does not matter. What is important, according to these gentlemen of the Santa Fe Committee, is that they are enemies of social progress, national liberation, economic independence and that with such puppet regimes the Yankee geostrategy of domination in the area is fully guaranteed.

On the other hand, in attacking the church and the revolutionary Christian movement in Latin America, the artisans of Santa Fe exhibit their absolute ignorance of the social, political and cultural reality of our continent. Going so far as to assert that Christians and "other special interest groups" are manipulating the news media, since they talk of what this committee describes as "so-called human rights," with graphic eloquence shows the fascist primitiveness and pathological anticommunism of the shady braintrust that has designed the current U.S. Government's Latin American policy.

In its reactionary and counterrevolutionary delirium, the Santa Fe Committee ends its recommendation to harass progressive Latin-American Christians with a very specific proposal, the third one in the chapter entitled "Internal Subversion."

"U.S. foreign policy," the secret document notes, "must begin to confront the theology of liberation — not simply react to it later — as it is applied in Latin America by the 'theology of liberation' clergy."

And immediately after that it assures us that the revolutionary struggle of Latin American Christians "against private property and the capitalist system of production" is impregnated with "ideas that are less Christian than communist."

Commentaries are pointless. The fact is that now fascistic U.S. authorities have invented a new theology, a Yankee theology, to accuse the church and those Christians in our America who have embraced the cause of social revolution and rebelled against the infamous domination of the American empire in our lands of being heretics and "agents of international communism."

But, dear imperialists, the sun cannot be hidden with a finger.

[14 Jan 82 p 2]

[Final part of article by Roberto Alvarez Quinones: "Washington's Sinister Plan to Restore Its 'Presige'"]

[Text] The threats of direct or indirect attack, smear campaigns, psychological warfare, all kinds of maneuvers and insolent behavior directed at our country by the current American administration have not just materialized now, as their agents would have us believe, when they shamelessly argue that with their threats they are responding to Cuba's "exportation of subversion" to Central America.

This aggressive behavior directed against the Cuban Revolution had already been planned well before ex-cowboy from Hollywood Ronald Reagan's installation in the White House.

The Santa Fe Committee's fascist document — written in May 1980 — irrefutably demonstrates the real backbone of the Reagan policy for Latin America and the Caribbean. Cuba and Central America, of course, are thus somewhat like the main course of the above-mentioned secret libel, drawn up right in the middle of the current U.S. President's election campaign.

In the fifth part of the document, under the title, "Special Relations with Key Countries: Brazil, Mexico and Cuba," the Santa Fe Committee explains that Washington should maintain special relations with Brazil and Mexico because they are the two biggest countries in the region, with the largest populations; and as concerns our country, almost at the beginning of the chapter, it asserts: "Despite its small size and insignificant resources, Cuba has become our most formidable adversary in the hemisphere...."

Repeating the scratchy and lying record to the effect that our country and the USSR are responsible for the growing "anti-American" and revolutionary boom on the continent, the document cynically notes: "The price Havana must pay for such activities cannot be a small one. The United States can only restore its credibility by taking immediate actions. The first steps must be frankly punitive."

It could not be more obvious: Almost a year ago, before assuming office, the future Reagan administration had decided to harass, threaten and resort to attacks on our country as part of a plan to restore the "credibility" lost so quickly in Latin America and the Caribbean, a fact that reveals that the present fascist leadership of the American Government had already planned its policy of aggression against Cuba — which includes the specific proposal for a direct attack — to attempt to counteract the loss of Yankee prestige in the region and to stop the growing wave of anti-imperialist rebelliousness that seethes in the breasts of the peoples of Latin America.

Then the gray Santa Fe group is emphatic: "The next administration must comprehend that Havana does not want normal relations, except on its own terms, terms that are contrary to the most essential security interests of the United States and our friends in the Western Hemisphere."

Here, although without meaning to do so, these gentlemen are admitting something that Fidel and our people have said to Washington a thousand times: Principles



are not negotiable. These are our terms, these revolutionary, internationalist and Marxist-Leninist principles. With them no negotiation is possible. And, of course, if these terms of ours are contrary "to the most essential security interests of the United States," this means not that Cuba constitutes a military threat to the most powerful military force of the West, nor that Cuban troops could land in Florida or in Texas, but that the example and the bravery of the first socialist state of America — under the nose of the empire — are undermining the myth of Yankee invincibility, questioning and confronting the domination of the empire and are a flame of hope for the peoples of the continent who are struggling for their national liberation and to smash to smithereens the neocolonialist yoke of the imperialist North.

This example and that of Nicaragua or Grenada, and no other imaginary activity or invention, are in reality the "subversion" the gentlemen of the Santa Fe Committee and the Yankee fascist summit do not forgive our countries in the process of revolution.

But for the imperialists to admit such a truth would mean recognizing the obvious inferiority of a socioeconomic and political system based on exploitation, abuses, blackmail and aggression, and which with its fantastic power and wealth fears the lone example of liberating revolutionary processes of small and underdeveloped countries, whose sole strength lies in advancing, by dint of courage, in the same direction in which the wheel of history advances.

Therefore, following Goebbels' propaganda maxim, the Yankees go on lying without any shame whatsoever. Over and over again they repeat their slanders, invent and spread the crudest of made-up stories. This is why the Santa Fe paper dwells on the fabrication that has now been bruited about by Alexander Haig; Vice President Bush and every Yankee official are today busy in Washington shamelessly lying that "Cuba must to a certain extent be considered responsible for its common effort with the USSR toward the success of a policy of subversion and destabilization in this hemisphere."

Only to then immediately afterwards indicate the real objective of the preceding lie by plainly recommending: "At the same time we must shore up those friends we still have in the region and once and for all implement certain preventive measures."

What is the use of talking about which "friends" are involved? The Reagan administration's substantial military, economic and political support of the genocidal junta in El Salvador, the bloody tyranny in Guatemala, Pinochet and all the fascist and pro-Yankee regimes in the region eloquently reveals that the Santa Fe Committee recommendation has been followed to the letter by the current U.S. Government.

These are truly the friends it still has in the region.

There are other recommendations that also indicate that the fundamental features of the current Yankee policy toward Latin America were already planned before the supposed economic problems Washington has today hung out as a pretext had arisen.

Referring to some of the "preventive measures" the new administration ought to adopt against Cuba, the paper reveals that a veritable psychological war against our

country should be undertaken, a large-scale campaign of lies, also including the creation of a counterrevolutionary radio transmitter "under the overt responsibility of the U.S. Government."

With great effrontery and cynicism, by way of a final recommendation against the Cuban Revolution, the paper adds that, "if the propaganda fails, a war of liberation against Castro should be launched."

This proposal goes beyond all the bounds of the adventurism, domination and anti-communist and antihuman psychosis of the fascist team that today governs the United States.

But in the end, despite so much evidence to the contrary during these 23 years of revolutionary government that have transpired, the Yankees have just not gotten it into their heads that we Cubans are not afraid of them. There is nothing more for it but to reaffirm what Fidel, that faithful interpreter of the thinking of our people, has told them so many times: "Imperialist, arrogant and dominant sirs: We have absolutely no fear of you!"

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## FIVE YEAR REPORTS ON NEW POLITICAL DIVISIONS

## Havana Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 20 Nov 81 pp -6-11

Article by Julio Fumero and Alberto Salazar. See also JPRS 79898, 20 January 1982, No 2434 of this series, pp 49-787

[Text] The territory that is now Havana Province was the scene of important events in our fights for independence and revolutionary struggles.

At Punta Brava, Lt Gen Antonio Maceo and his aide, Francisco Gomez Toro, died in combat after successfully extending the war against Spanish colonialism to the west.

Two people closely tied to the establishment and work of the first Cuban Marxist party, Carlos Balino and Ruben Martinez Villena, were born in Guanajay and Alquizar. A group of courageous youths left Artemisa to attack Moncada barracks.

The geography of the province shows a level area of fertile land with more or less balanced economic, industrial and agricultural development.

It does not have vast hydraulic resources but these have increased in recent years with the construction of many dams and microdams like Mamposton with 155 million cubic meters of water.

Havana is an important supplier of agricultural-livestock products to the capital of the country, especially vegetables, citrus, fruit, tobacco and coffee. The rest of the tillable area is used for sugar cane and pasture; the latter is the basis for highly technological livestock projects like Los Naranjos genetic enterprise in Caimito.

It has a very active cultural and political life facilitated by its widespread and smooth urban development. It has the largest number of municipalities--19--and a population of approximately 600,000

Future development of the province will be oriented toward economic diversification although the sugar industry will still be a major sector.

## Overall Economy

During the period 1976-80, gross production of the province in the production sector--excluding trade--recorded an average annual rate of growth of 5.7 percent. It was in second place nationally by volume after Havana City.

The development of the basic sectors of the economy, especially industry and agriculture and livestock, was influential in the development of gross production with increases of 9.8 percent and 3.4 percent, respectively.

Overall work productivity increased 5.5 percent. It was higher in the industrial sector (8.8 percent), mainly due to significant technological changes and to work organization measures including the tie between wages and yield.

That last aspect was also an important influence so that work productivity increased 7.4 percent in the agricultural-livestock sector.

The correlation between productivity and the average wage was positive; the former was more than twice the latter (5.5 and 2.2).

Implementation of the SDPE [Economic Management and Planning System] in the enterprises and budgeted units expanded steadily. All the enterprises are now under economic calculation; 34 of them have the economic stimulation fund.

During this period, more than 731 million pesos were invested in the province. The sectors that benefited most were agriculture and livestock with 47.6 percent of the total and industry with 30.3 percent. A significant amount--4.3 percent--was allocated to education.

## Agricultural-Livestock and Sugar Activity

Agricultural-livestock and sugar activity was aimed at responding to the growing demand of the people in the two Havana provinces and supplying raw materials for the main industries in the territory: sugar mills, fruit and vegetable processing plants, dairy complex, etc. Citrus, pepper, tobacco, etc., were produced for export.

Gross agricultural-livestock production continued to grow steadily. It went from 186.7 million pesos in 1976 to 229.3 million in 1980 which meant an average annual rate of growth of 3.5 percent. The largest part of production was potatoes which totaled more than 445,900 metric tons in the 5-year period.

There were significant increases in citrus and produce, including tomatoes which had an annual increase of 4.9 percent.

Milk production increased notably from 193.5 million liters in 1976 to 301 million liters in 1980. This was attributable to large amounts of pasture, forage, different types of feed, supplementary foods, the increased number of dairy cows and their genetic quality.

The objective of the livestock development policy was to genetically change the herd. Half of the herd is now high yield and 9 out of every 10 are dairy cows. It

was significant that Havana was the first province in the country to fulfill and overfulfill one of the agreements of the First Party Congress: to increase milk production 75 percent during the 5-year period.

Production of eggs and poultry meat constantly increased, totaling an additional 219 million eggs and 38,670 tons in the 5-year period 1976-80 compared to the previous 5-year period.

The irrigated area increased about 50 percent to 97,100 hectares. This had a beneficial influence on agricultural-livestock activity in general.

It must be noted that sugar production increased 22 percent compared to the previous 5-year period. This meant an additional 653,000 tons, practically an entire harvest in the province. The 1978 harvest was the best ever with more than 784,400 tons.

Gross industrial production showed a notable increase, rising to 10,464,000 pesos. This meant an average annual rate of growth of 3.3 percent.

About 80 percent of the production of the 15 sugar mills in the province—including Camilo Cienfuegos, the largest refinery in the country—is exported.

There were noticeable increases in yield of the cane fields during this period and a decrease in manual cutters due to increased productivity and greater use of cane combines.

#### Industries

Within the industrial sector, the best performance during the 5-year period was achieved by the steelworking industry which produced 22,973,000 pesos in 1976 and more than 33 million in 1980.

In generation of electricity, it should be pointed out that the Maximo Gomez powerplant in Mariel produced more energy alone in 1980 than all the plants in the country did before the triumph of the revolution. Three new 100-megawatt units went into operation in that enterprise during this period.

Three 110-kilovolt stations also began operating in order to provide power for agricultural and industrial development in the province. More than 750 kilometers of new lines were laid.

Production of the Petroleum Enterprise went down because of low extraction productivity. Geological prospecting focused on finding new deposits in the northern part of the province.

There was also a decrease in the production of plate glass while the production of bottles rose slightly. This industry was affected by lack of maintenance and basic repairs.

Light industry provided approximately a fifth of the gross production of the province during this 5-year period and had an overall growth of 6.8 percent with special success in products like fabric and cotton yarn.

The food industry had an average annual rate of growth of 4.8 percent with improved work productivity in its three branches: food, fishing and beverages and tobacco.

#### Construction Work

During the 5-year period 1976-80, this sector carried out projects worth 678 million pesos for an annual average of 135 million pesos.

During that period, 3,109 housing units were completed providing 182,000 square meters of living space. Also 304 livestock projects and 51 educational projects, including 37 secondary boarding schools and 12 primary schools, were completed.

The rapid economic and social development of the province required the installation of more than 300 kilometers of pipes for water and sewage, paving of about 400 kilometers and the construction of many supermarkets, grocery stores, recreation centers, museums, etc.

There are several important enterprises in the province that produce construction materials including the Rene Arcay and Martires de Artemisa cement plants, the asbestos cement complex in Artemisa and the sanitary fixture factory in San Jose.

Production of construction materials in 1980 was 1.6 times the production in 1976, mainly due to increased work productivity and the opening of new plants and expansion of others.

Other basic projects completed during this period were an IMS [Serbian Materials Institute] prefabricated parts plant with the capacity for 1,500 housing units and 500 modules for different types of installations per year, a soy sauce factory, two liquid feed factories, a poultry slaughterhouse, a bagasse board plant, a citrus packing plant, the Mariel bulk sugar terminal, modernization of the Batabano canning factory and expansion of the cable factory.

Hydraulic projects completed during this period made it possible to store more than 250 million cubic meters of water to benefit important agricultural areas and to supply the precious liquid to industry. The Pedroso Dam and progress in the construction of the Pedroso-Guira canal, a hydraulic complex that will be the second largest in the country, were especially important.

#### Transportation and Communications

Gross production of the transportation sector increased from 40.8 million pesos in 1976 to 49.3 million in 1980 while the number of passengers transported--a revealing indicator--went from 154 million to 201 million.

This was due to efforts during the 5-year period to solve the objective and subjective problems. There was major work to recover and manufacture spare parts, adapt more than 200 motors of different types and rebuild and remodel some 300 buses.

The number of vehicles increased from 1,355 buses and taxis in 1976 to some 1,800 now. Also 12 bus lines opened and the technical and physical condition of several terminals improved.



The work done to maintain cars in good condition was noteworthy and permitted acceptable service.

The activity of the Camilo Cienfuegos railway enterprise, the only electric railway in the country, must be pointed out. Although its locomotives and cars have been used for more than 40 years, it continues to provide good service.

Another example of dedication is the Mambisa Enterprise in Mariel which increased and accelerated loading and unloading in the 5-year period and achieved an appreciable decrease in demurrage payments.

Meanwhile, communications grew from 3 million pesos gross production in 1976 to more than 6 million in 1980. The introduction of new equipment and technologies that provided faster and more efficient service to the people had a major influence.

The installations built during this period included nine automatic telephone centrals in various municipalities.

In radio broadcasting, it should be pointed out that Havana has a provincial network and six stations in different parts of the province.

#### Public Health

During this period, the network of medical and social services expanded to 56 centers including 6 hospitals, 23 polyclinics and 12 dental clinics.

There are also four homes for the aged and one home for the physically and mentally handicapped.

The number of doctors increased from 410 in 1976 to 696 in 1980 while the number of dentists rose from 188 to 232. Consultations practically doubled to more than 4 million in 1980.

The number of beds per person rose during this period although it is still the lowest in the country because medical services in the province mainly depend on Havana City.

The infant mortality rate steadily declined and is now 15 deaths for every 1,000 babies born alive.

#### Education, Scientific-Technical Activity, Culture and Sports

About 35 percent of the total population in the province studies--that is, more than one out of every three people.

In this 5-year period, enrollment in primary and adult education as well as in the youth movement declined due to the reduced birth rate, the culmination of the battle for sixth grade and the reduction in school retention in youths between 13 and 16.



In higher education, the number of students increased 7.2 percent and the material base was notably enriched with new and modern installations.

In intermediate education, there were increases in enrollment but the most important achievement was the quantitative and qualitative increase in promotion. In the first years of the 5-year period, this was not as good as expected for various reasons.

The number of daycare centers and nursery schools grew by 18 units which benefited 33 percent more mothers than in 1976.

Before the present DPA [Political Administrative Division], the amateurs movement in Havana Province was undeveloped, there were few cultural installations and no administrative structure to generate and take care of these activities.

With the DPA and the installation of the people's government organs, the first steps were taken to completely change that situation in the work centers and among the people in general.

It should be pointed out that the number of houses of culture increased from 6 to 13, libraries from 8 to 18, minilibraries from 12 to 59, museums from 1 to 12, art galleries from 3 to 10, auditoriums from 1 to 4, 35-millimeter movie theaters from 35 to 40 and 16-millimeter theaters from 72 to 96. An amphitheater and seven cultural goods stores also opened.

Those installations permitted eight municipalities to be declared cultural modules in recognition of the fact that they have the 10 basic institutions.

The amateurs movement increased from 1,442 groups to 2,683 with a major part made up by intermediate education students and the Jose Marti pioneers. There was also a favorable increase among workers, peasants and the CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution].

Another job that has gone well during these years concerns the Atlas of Culture. Beautiful cultural traditions have been revived in several municipalities including the famous Bejucal brass bands.

The Antonio Maria Romeu Professional Artists Enterprise was established. It has 139 artistic units and a cultural services unit which has shops for scenery construction, sound and lights, costumes and instrument repairs.

The most recent example of the growing culture in the province was the Second Humor Biennial and the Members' Graphic Arts Show held this year in the municipality of San Antonio de los Baños.

Without question, the most significant achievement in sports was to double school and social participation during this period.

There are 189 sports installations, a boxing academy and a nautical sports academy in the province in addition to an EPEF [School for Physical Education Teachers] and an EIDE [School for Sports Beginners] that temporarily operate out of rural schools until the planned construction is completed.

The municipality San Jose de las Lajas was the site for the most recent Giraldo Cordova Cardin International Boxing Tournament. A modern multipurpose room, an Olympic swimming pool and stands for the Nelson Fernandez baseball stadium which, with the other installations, is the largest sports complex in the province were constructed for that occasion.

### Increased Standard of Living of the People

During this period, the monetary income of the people increased about 3 percent and expenditures increased about 4.3 percent. However, the ratio between the two continued to favor the former since, considering the active and passive population, each inhabitant receives an average of 100 pesos per month and only spends 95.

The most important factor in the growth of income is wages which represent 76.7 percent of the total. The largest percentage of expenses goes for the purchase of merchandise, public food service and transportation.

Social security income is significant in spite of the fact that public health and education services are free.

### Prospects

The prospects for economic development in the province during the 5-year period 1981-85 are extensive. They focus on the consolidation and growth of sugar production, fundamentally through the gradual increase of agricultural yield and industrial efficiency.

Another important factor that will affect the achievement of these objectives is a larger percentage of cooperatives among the peasants who grow sugar cane. Their area represents about 40 percent of the total cane area.

Greater use of by-products of the sugar industry for food for livestock as well as bagasse and other cane derivatives are other areas to be developed in the coming years.

In agricultural-livestock production, the growth and diversification of different sectors will be significant. By 1985, there must be 12 million quintals of vegetables and produce. The supply to the people will be guaranteed by expansion of the canning industry, the agricultural market and the number of packing plants.

In livestock, the province has the responsibility to continue increasing milk production until it reaches 1.5 million liters by 1985. It must do this by continuing to improve the genetic quality of the herd, its food and efficiency in all indicators. There must also be work to increase beef and pork production.

Poultry production presents ambitious goals of approximately 680 million eggs and 25,000 tons of meat by the end of the 5-year period.

Meanwhile, industry will receive strong encouragement with increased amounts of cement from the Rene Arcay enterprise. The supply of electrical energy will increase with the start-up of a 100-megawatt unit at the Maximo Gomez powerplant in Mariel at the beginning of 1982.

In the textile industry, investments include the Ariguanabo Textile Factory which, at full capacity, will produce more than 70 million square meters of superior quality fabric.

The food industry will achieve its most important accomplishment this year with the start-up of several plants at the Santa Cruz Rum Complex. It will produce a broad range of products including 30 million liters of rum and 9 million liters of other liquors.

Construction plans include several buildings, a nuclear physics institute and completion of the ISCAH [Higher Institute of Agricultural and Animal Sciences of Havana]. It is an educational scientific complex which includes the Agricultural-Livestock University, CENSA [National Animal Health Center], Plant Health, the Institute of Animal Science and the National Institute of Agricultural Sciences. Other installations like the Liliana Dimitrova Horticultural Research Center must also be developed.

Completion of the EPEF, construction of the EIDE and other educational objectives are among the more important construction goals for the province in this 5-year period.

#### Camaguey Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Jan 82 pp 6-11

[Article by Julio Fumero and Alberto Salazar]

[Text] On 11 May 1873 when Maj Gen Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz died fighting in the fields of Jimaguayu, Camaguey lost one of its most illustrious sons and the independence movement suffered a very harsh blow.

The "Major" represents the revolutionary tradition of the Camaguey people. Camaguey is the birthplace of Francisco Agüero Velasco (Frasquito), the first Cuban martyr in the fight against the Spanish empire.

This territory also has the honor of having one of the first seven settlements established by the conquistadors, Santa Maria del Puerto Principe, which was founded in 1514 on a promontory of the western shore of Nuevitas Bay.

After the DPA in 1976, Camaguey Province was first in the nation in area (15,898.76 square kilometers including the northern cays which are the largest in the Cuban archipelago) and sixth in population (about 668,000).

Its population density of 42 inhabitants per square kilometer is less than half the average population density in the country; it is the most unpopulated province in Cuba.

Camaguey is the flattest province of all with fertile land. Agricultural-livestock, industrial and urban development are combined there. Major productions include sugar cane, cattle and their derivatives (basically dairy), citrus, rice and other crops.

The southern coast of the province is rich in fishing resources, especially shrimp and lobster. They are industrially processed for export in the modern installations of the Santa Cruz del Sur complex, the largest in the country.

In the north is the city of Nuevitas which, with its port, experienced accelerated industrial development, mainly in cement, generation of electricity and fertilizers.

Future development of Camaguey will be oriented toward the rapid growth of a diversified agricultural-livestock and industrial economy through planned investments and the necessary population increases.

#### Overall Economy

The production sector of the Camaguey economy had gross production worth 3,761,100,000 pesos in the 5-year period with an average annual growth of 4 percent.

The industrial sector went from 323.8 million pesos to 400 million, agriculture and livestock went from 128 million pesos to 198.6 million and transportation increased from 67.9 million to 97.9 million pesos.

It was significant that 52 percent of the production growth came about through increased work productivity (11 percent more in 1980 than in 1975) while the rest was due to increased employment of the population of working age.

Another interesting fact is that 26 percent of the employed workers are women who represent more than half of the work force in the nonproduction sphere.

During the 5-year period, there was work on the application of scientific work organization. Its development acquired greater continuity which meant that the effort of the workers became more productive. Working conditions, especially for laborers, also improved.

The application of the SDPE showed progress in scope as well as in content.

The province worked on the planned tasks with adequate fulfillment although there were some problems. There was progress in the subsystems of the SDPE; this progress expanded day by day but improvement is still needed.

There was strong investment activity in the 5-year period. In the construction sector alone, it was 48 percent higher than in the previous period. This permitted the construction of many economic and social projects.

The industrial projects included the new Batalla de las Guasimas sugar mill (one of the first two built by the revolution), the third unit of the 10 de Octubre powerplant, two pasteurizers, a citrus processing plant, a meat-packing plant and seven projects for the construction materials industry.

Also many projects for education, public health, recreation, administration and commerce were completed.



## Agricultural-Livestock Activity

During the 5-year period, agriculture in Camaguey made substantial achievements from the economic point of view. Investments totaled more than 190 million pesos, an average annual increase of 10 percent in the last 3 years.

The land fund of the agricultural-livestock enterprises now totals 77,800 caballerias, a 4-percent drop due basically to the transfer of land for forestry.

In the state agricultural area, 40,500 caballerias are cultivated with 93 percent allocated to unchanging crops like cane, citrus, pasture and forage.

In recent years, the average value of gross production of the agricultural-livestock enterprises was 193 million pesos which meant an 8-percent increase compared to the previous period. Almost half corresponded to livestock.

The largest part of that gross production was the livestock branch with 45 percent, followed by cane with 42 percent and other crops totaling 11 percent.

The main product of our economy--sugar cane--assimilated a number of technological improvements during the past 5-year period to increase agricultural and industrial yields. It also had increased area (43.2 percent more than in 1965) and decreased costs.

There was increased mechanization--a requirement for development--in agricultural work, especially in land preparation, clearing and harvesting. One example of this is that machines cut 49 percent of the raw material in the last sugar harvest of the 5-year period while they only cut 16 percent in 1975.

More productive cane varieties, suitable for mechanization and resistant to diseases, were planted.

Another significant fact is that the average yield in the sugar harvests during this period was more than 7,500 arrobas per caballeria higher than in the preceding period.

The sugar industry's participation in the industrial sector of the province increased since it was 18 percent in 1976 and rose to 21.2 percent in 1980.

Camaguey has 13 sugar enterprises that provide capacity to grind 6.2 million arrobas. In the last 4 years of the 5-year period, investments in these enterprises, including the new Batalla de las Guasimas mill, totaled 93.8 million pesos.

In the sugar harvests of this period, the province had an average increase of 1.2 million tons in grinding raw sugar and 11,100 tons in refined sugar.

The technical bases for livestock development were established and there was substantial growth in the promotion and organization of this sector.

For example, milk production increased about 16.8 percent in 1980 compared to the last year of the previous 5-year period. The daily yield per animal increased from 3.19 liters to 3.70 liters.



The number of swine increased about 85.5 percent in 1980 compared to the total in 1975.

Production of poultry meat was unstable; there was even a 3-percent decrease at the end of the period. Nevertheless, eggs went from 130.7 million in 1976 to 174.7 million in 1980.

In the last year of the period, 179,200 quintals of citrus were harvested, almost 29,000 quintals more than the average of the previous period.

Work with vegetables and produce was aimed at continually increasing the production level by planting more high-yield varieties.

Production of potatoes and malanga especially increased since, in the period 1971-75, both tubers represented only 1 percent of the harvest in the country. In the past 5-year period, they equaled 63.8 percent.

Bananas increased an average of 62,600 quintals per year.

Produce increased, mainly because of increased planting; yields could not be stabilized due to continual plagues.

Firm steps were taken to find new forms of agricultural-livestock production in the private sector to increase the productive levels and, as a social need, to improve the standard of living of the peasantry.

This has materialized so far through the creation of 67 CPA's [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives] with 2,370 members including 713 women. These CPA's cover 2,144 caballerias--that is, 22 percent of the area in the hands of private producers.

Most are devoted to livestock and cane--24 and 23 CPA's, respectively.

#### Basic Industries

The branches in the basic industry sector in the province had a rate of growth of almost 8 percent per year, producing more than 26 million pesos more in 1980 than in 1975.

During this stage, the generation of electricity had an average annual increase of 12.8 percent. There was progress in the electrical energy system due to the start-up of the third generating unit in the 10 de Octubre powerplant with a capacity of 64 megawatts.

The metal products industry increased production of electrodes and soldering irons by almost 744 tons at the end of the 5-year period compared to 1976.

There were also achievements in the chemical industry which had an average annual growth of 5.3 percent.

For example, the fertilizer enterprise which represents 58 percent of that sector ended 1980 with production of 110,000 tons of mixed fertilizer.

## Construction Work

The values created in the construction sector during the 5-year period were 48 percent higher than those in the previous period. About 571.2 million pesos were invested with considerable growth in educational (45 percent), industrial (33 percent), road (69 percent), hydraulic (39 percent) and hydrological (65 percent) projects.

About 8,317 housing units--including two modern 12-story buildings--were completed to guarantee homes for approximately 33,000 people.

The 22.6 million pesos invested in the educational sector permitted the completion of 12 secondary boarding schools, 16 nonboarding intermediate schools, 25 primary semiboarding schools, 17 daycare centers and 8 primary schools.

Other objectives were also completed like the party schools, schools for daycare teachers, the Camilo Cienfuegos Military Vocational School, EPEF's and four polytechnical schools.

The 11 industrial projects carried out include the Batalla de las Guasimas mill, the third unit of the 10 de Octubre powerplant, two pasteurizers, a citrus processing plant, a poultry slaughterhouse, a meat-packing plant and a soft drink plant.

Those in the livestock sector include 34 dairies, 44 fattening centers, 18 weaning centers, 6 calf-rearing centers, 7 development centers, 1 center for bulls, 6 swine projects and 4 for poultry.

In highway and railway projects, about 3,000 kilometers were graded and more than 700 kilometers of highways and roads were paved. Hydraulic projects included the Duran II Dam with a capacity of 22 million cubic meters; two similar dams are under construction.

Social projects included three polyclinics built, the expansion of another, the repair of the general hospital as well as the construction of four hotels and the repair of three more.

The value of construction maintenance rose to 29.8 million pesos, six times higher than in the previous 5-year period, but it is still inadequate for social projects.

The materials industry had important accomplishments with more than 166 million pesos in value and an average annual growth of almost 4 percent.

For this branch, rock and calcium carbonate crushers and factories for blocks, floor tile, concrete pipes and mosaic tile were completed.

The increase in cement production was significant with a rate of growth of 2.2 percent per year. In 1977, Camaguey began to export gray cement.

In spite of the successes in the sector, it was not able to increase efficiency in the construction process. There were delays in construction, assembly and start-up of the projects and problems in quality.

## Transportation and Communications

Transportation accounted for 11.8 percent of gross production during the past 5-year period with an average annual rate of growth of 8.9 percent.

Railway transportation developed well with superior quantitative and qualitative results. Passenger transportation maintained an average annual rate of growth of more than 19 percent, twice the rate in 1976.

Freight transported per year approached 3 million tons with an average annual increase of 7 percent. The main products transported by railway are sugar, honey, livestock, fertilizer, petroleum derivatives and construction materials.

The automotive branch--the largest in the province--has more than 1,500 vehicles for passenger transportation and some 1,100 for freight.

The number of bus passengers increased from 368,000 to 425,000 with an average annual rate of growth of 3.7 percent while the number of stops decreased at a rate of 3 percent per year. In spite of the increased efficiency achieved in the 5-year period, urban transportation does not meet the needs of the people.

Freight transported by truck increased to more than 24 million tons and maintained a rate of growth of 1.2 percent. The main products transported were cane, sugar, agricultural products, minerals, food, fertilizer and construction materials.

In the ports, the amount of cargo handled rose to more than 6 million tons which meant an annual growth of 5.7 percent.

Freight handled by ship-days showed a downward trend in recent years which was due basically to changes in cargo composition. There was more general unloading which requires more time. Also the condition of the equipment is not very good since it has been used longer than recommended.

There was notable development in communications which contributed 1.1 percent of the gross production during the period. Production in that branch totaled more than 9 million pesos in 1980 with a rate of growth of 16.1 percent.

Although all communications services increased, the telephone sector was outstanding since intercity calls in 1980 were twice the number in the first year of the 5-year period due to the start-up of the teleselection system and the installation of some 5,000 telephones and two telephone centrals.

The postal and telegraph service has 62 post offices and telegraph units. Outgoing correspondence totaled more than 5 million pieces in 1980 with an annual rate of growth of 14.4 percent; outgoing telegrams maintained the same level during the entire 5-year period.

Radio communications in the province consists of 17 transmitters, 13 for radio and 4 for television.

## Public Health

There was steady progress in many of the indicators that measure the efficiency of the public health system during the last 5 years.

One example is the notable reduction in the infant mortality rate. In 1975, there were 36.6 deaths for every 1,000 babies born alive while there were only 22.2 in 1980.

The average life span of the Camaguey population during this period was approximately 71 years for women and 69 for men. This was influenced by the decrease of serious diseases due to the prevention policy.

As to health personnel, measures were adopted to acquire the number of intermediate technicians required, taking positive steps in spite of the fact that, in some cases, there were not enough.

Medical consultations increased to 3.1 million in 1980, about 600,000 more than in 1975. There were more than 590,000 dental visits, 120,000 more than in the last year of the previous 5-year period.

There were five more polyclinics and their equipment and modernization improved notably. This allowed expanded specialization service and reduced the use of hospitals.

The province now has 10 general hospitals, 4 maternity hospitals, 2 surgical hospitals, 2 rural hospitals, a children's hospital, a psychiatric hospital and an oncological hospital.

## Education, Scientific Activity, Culture and Sports

At the end of the last school year, 236,000 people in the province were studying--that is, 35.5 percent of the population. This rate was above the national average and second in the country. Of this total, 10,000 were in higher education.

The introduction of new education plans that utilize the best experiences and the latest knowledge of pedagogic science continued.

The number of primary schools went down to 840 pursuant to the policy of concentrating capacity in schools with better physical and pedagogic conditions.

That was possible because enrollment at that level decreased due to a reduced birth rate. Also the number of rural communities increased which meant a concentration of the population and, therefore, the student body.

The growth of the enrollment in intermediate education meant an appreciable increase in farm schools, shop schools and polytechnical schools that lead to a more integral education through the work-study tie.

During this period, 11 polytechnical schools, 19 ESBE [Basic Secondary Farm School], 5 IPUEC [Preuniversity Farming and Academic Institute], 11 urban secondary



schools, 1 preuniversity school, the Martires de Pino Tres veterinary polytechnical center, the EIDE and the Luis Casas Romero vocational art school were built.

The university of Camaguey--first one established by the revolution in 1974--graduated more than 640 professionals and specialists in the last school year and was named national vanguard for three consecutive periods.

In recent years, the university was enriched with new installations including school buildings, dormitories and sports areas.

Another important educational achievement was the opening of the Carlos J. Finlay ISCM [Higher Institute of Medical Sciences] in January 1981; before it was a department of the university. It has an enrollment of more than 920 students and, in its first official graduation, awarded degrees to 86 doctors and 18 dentists.

Work on the new site of the ISCM progresses and it will soon become part of the Camaguey medical educational complex.

Meanwhile, more than 1,000 students graduated in the last school year from the Jose Marti advanced pedagogic institute. In the present 5-year period, the installations will be given the best conditions with the projects being done for that objective.

Concerning scientific activity, research done during this period includes research on the study, application and handling of cane stocks and varieties and the establishment of fertilization standards for that crop.

Other successes were the construction of three meteorological stations and the remodeling of the provincial meteorological center as well as valuable studies on the climatological, synoptic-climatological and agroclimatic characteristics of the province.

Construction of a seismological station in Guaimaro began and it only needs the finishing touches. The Provincial Committee for the Preservation of Flora and Fauna was formed. Its work is backed by a good number of studies on zoology, botany and other subjects.

The Biological Research Group was also established. It already presented an evaluation of a new system to feed calves that has yielded favorable results experimentally.

In the culture sector, one of the most significant achievements of the province was the growth experienced in cultural installations and institutions. The municipalities of Camaguey and Nuevitas were declared cultural modules since they have the 10 basic institutions.

Now there is work to supply the remaining municipalities with the centers they need to achieve that position. There has been valiant work in the sugar mill compounds to acquire appropriate installations.

During this period, four movie theaters were constructed and three were restored; this raises the total to 33. There are nine public libraries since two opened in



sugar mills and another in the municipality of Cespedes. There were eight houses of culture spread throughout the Camaguey municipalities.

In order to strengthen the amateurs movement, there were initiatives like dance, theater and chorus meetings and the Patricio Ballagas provincial music competition.

There are more than 2,300 groups and 31,000 members in this movement whose activities are attended by an average of 3 million Camagueyans per year. Many of these groups have been videotaped for television.

The prestigious Camaguey ballet consolidated its work during the 5-year period and even made several international tours.

As to sports, the installations in Camaguey Province before the DPA were concentrated in the main urban nuclei. After the DPA, efforts were directed at distributing the new centers that were built and remodeling those that were in poor condition.

From that date until now, nine boxing gymnasiums in different municipalities, five swimming pools--two in the final stage--a sports lodge and the provincial EPEF were built.

The new type schools in the Sierra de Cubitas plan have modules that include an athletic field and areas for basketball, volleyball, soccer and baseball. Other new installations are located in sugar mills and at the university.

At the beginning of the 5-year period, an EIDE with capacity for 1,000 students, pre-EIDE's in six municipalities, the provincial ESPA [Advanced School of Athletic Improvement] and schools for kayacs, sailing, rowing, scuba diving and riding opened.

The opening of the branch of the advanced institute of physical culture, a sports medicine center and a sports information center were very important to the sports sector.

The province reached outstanding levels of participation in school and social sports and contributed some 80 athletes to national teams.

Steps were taken to increase participation in different forms of recreation including hiking--with more than 130 clubs--recreational triathlon, rally races and hunting.

To increase the recreational opportunities of the people, some ideas were carried out which had good results such as the use of restaurants as nightclubs after 10 pm and making swimming pools available for the enjoyment of all after they have fulfilled their educational function.

#### Increased Standard of Living of the People

The Camaguey people received 2,765,900,000 pesos in income during this 5-year period but the ratio to expenditures was not favorable since for each peso received in income, they spent approximately 96 centavos.

Wages represented 75 percent of the total income and social security totaled 8 percent. Expenses were mainly for the purchase of merchandise (54 percent) and public food service (27 percent).

Retail sales totaled 277 million pesos with an annual rate of growth of about 4 percent. Per-capita expenditures in 1980 totaled about 185 pesos in food products and 163 in industrial products, both higher than in 1977.

Also in comparison to 1977, there were increases in the purchase of fabrics, ready-made clothing and shoes. Since that year, 170 washers, 215 refrigerators, 300 televisions and 540 radios were distributed for every 1,000 families.

There was important progress in food service at the daycare centers, schools and hospitals with accelerated development in the 5-year period.

#### Holguin Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 pp 10-15

[Article by Lino Luben Perez]

[Text] Holguin has many historic places that commemorate the wars of independence in the past century and the last stage of struggle for national liberation. One of the most famous sites and the oldest is Cayo Barlay where Christopher Columbus landed on 28 October 1492.

Before 1959, however, this vast territory was perhaps known for the many lateritic deposits in Moa and Nicaro which were exploited by U.S. multinationals. Their disdain for local history was as notorious as their economic greed.

With its 8,910 square kilometers of area, Holguin is the largest of the five eastern provinces created by the new DPA. According to preliminary data from the 1981 census, its population totals 911,068 or 9.4 percent of the national total. About 51.8 percent of the population is men.

Its territory has two well-defined zones. The southwest is excellent agricultural land (mostly cane); the capital, Holguin, is there. Its steel industry has developed well. The northeast has great mining and metallurgical potential.

Holguin is bordered on the west by Las Tunas, the southwest by Granma, the south by Santiago de Cuba and the southeast by Guantanamo. It has five geographical regions: the Maniabon and Sagua-Baracoa groups, the Tunas-Holguin flats and the Nipe mountains and basin where the largest and deepest bay in Cuba is located.

Its main elevations include Pico Cristal 1,231 meters above sea level and Alto de la Calinga or Pico del Toldo in the mountain range at 1,175 meters.

The climate of the province is strongly influenced by its mountains. Its main rivers are Nipe, Mayari, Sagua and Moa.

## Overall Economy

Gross production rose in the period 1976-80 and peaked in 1980 with a growth of 48 percent compared to 1976. The most substantial contributions to that growth came from the agricultural-livestock sectors, communications and industry.

The cost per peso of production had a negative trend while the ratio between the average wage and productivity was positive. Wages increased 20 percent to 1,740 pesos while productivity rose 60 percent and reached 5,018 pesos per worker.

After drawing up the first plan for the development of work organization (PADOT [expansion unknown]) in 1979, there was accelerated growth in standardization and payment by yield. By the following year, more than 80,000 people worked under that payment system. The General Wage Reform covered some 117,000 workers, 58.2 percent of those employed in the province.

The gradual introduction of the SDPE shows promising results and is the subject of constant analysis through periodic plenaries and reviews in the 14 municipalities.

The province received one of the highest investments in the country with an average growth of 62.2 million pesos per year.

Investments totaled more than 1 billion pesos because of a policy of strong investments in the production sector, especially in industry, construction and agriculture.

In the nonproduction sphere, the highest level of investments was concentrated in education, public health, social welfare and tourism.

In the industrial sector alone, major factories whose production, in some cases, opened new lines were completed in order to establish the bases for future development.

These included the 60 Aniversario de la Revolucion de Octubre cane combine factory, the construction support base in Moa, factories for sanitary fixtures, concrete pipes, glazed tile, oxygen, torula, sodic feldspar and straws and a water purification plant.

## Agricultural-Livestock Activity

In the sugar sector--the most important in the provincial economy--the production of raw sugar increased 10.2 percent compared to the 5-year period 1971-75 and 52.2 percent compared to 1976.

During that period, the technical-economic plan for sugar had 98 percent fulfillment producing more than 3.1 million metric tons. The difference between the plan and fulfillment was mainly due to low yields.

Although the sale of vegetables to the state increased until it reached more than 1.6 million quintals in 1980, the volume still does not satisfy the demand. It is necessary to achieve higher amounts.

There were 530,000 quintals of other crops such as produce in 1976. Then there was a certain stagnation until 819,000 quintals were produced in 1980.

After the Provincial Committee for Conservation of Flora and Fauna was formed in 1979, conservation progressed notably. Today Holguin has more than 193,000 hectares of natural woods--21 percent of its area--and is the second in the country in wooded area after Pinar del Rio.

Specialists made a study on water and soil salinization in some cane areas to discover good areas for the protection of the flora and fauna and establishment of game preserves. They also studied the present condition of animals and plants, particularly those that are in danger of extinction.

As to livestock production, there were more than 300,000 head of cattle in the 5-year period in spite of a decline in the birth rate.

An average of 600 caballerias of pasture and forage was planted each year while 34,900 tons of hay were produced annually. Ensilage increased from 9,500 tons in 1976 to 87,000 by the end of the 5-year period.

In 1980, 36.1 million liters of milk were produced, an increase of 2.3 million compared to previous years.

Pork production reached 4,474 metric tons, an increase of 1,228 compared to 1976. The average weight was 98.4 kilograms which meant an increase of 10.4 kilograms. The total herd grew in spite of outbreaks of swine fever which affected the province and the eastern part of the country as a whole.

Beef production was acceptable in the 5-year period. Egg production surpassed all the annual plans beginning in 1977; the 1980 production totaled almost 171 million eggs.

The Institute of Veterinary Medicine has done acceptable work during the 5-year period in the fight against brucellosis, leptospirosis, swine fever and poultry fever although service to the livestock enterprises is still inadequate.

The 5-year period culminated with 113 CPA's. There was a decline in 1980 because of a process of mergers and internal growth in order to apply the technical means.

The total cooperative area rose to 1,516 caballerias or 14 percent of the land owned by the 18,000 small farmers in Holguin.

The average per CPA was 13.4 caballerias and 24 members while the basic products were vegetables, produce, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, fruit, citrus and livestock.

#### Basic Industries

The mechanical industry, almost nonexistent before the triumph of the revolution, received a shot in the arm during the 5-year period 1976-80 with the opening of the 60 Aniversario de la Revolucion de Octubre cane combine factory.



It was inaugurated on 27 July 1977 by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. That same year the first 30 machines, each one of which replaces 50 men, came out of its shops. The natural maturation of that complex meant that 500 machines were produced by 1980.

The plant was built with Soviet aid and is part of three plants which make up the Heroes del 26 de Julio agricultural implement complex which received technical assistance from Bulgaria. There is also a cart factory under construction.

Another key sector in basic industry is the processing of nickel and cobalt at the Com Pedro Sotto Alba Enterprise and Com Rene Ramos Latour Enterprise in Moa and Nicaro respectively. Both have been modernized with Soviet advice.

In spite of the problems involved in producing and remodeling at the same time, the 5-year plan was surpassed. In 1980, the two enterprises produced the largest amount in their history.

The Holguin Mining Enterprise also fulfilled its plans for extraction of chromium, gold and sodic feldspar. In 1981, the Merceditas deposit should begin production to replace the exhausted ones in Cayo Guam.

One of the units of the EMSM [Enterprise for Mining Maintenance and Services] established to modernize the industries in Moa and Nicaro opened a 32-kilometer road to connect Merceditas with the Punta Gorda area where one of the two new nickel plants is being built.

With more than 2,500 workers, the EMSM had to produce about 43 million pesos in the last 5 years. Already in the first half of 1980, it overfulfilled the plan by 12 percent.

The Oriente Norte Transmission and Distribution Enterprise brought electricity or increased capacity to more than 200 economic and social objectives. Between 1976 and 1980, its workers laid 1,133 kilometers of lines, brought electricity to 158 districts and eliminated 20,500 illegal connections.

The 220-kilovolt substation in Holguin was expanded with the installation of two 125-megawatt transformers to increase its capacity through high-tension equipment and a more modern technology.

There were 35 new substations built, three were expanded and two Diesel machines of 1,000 kilowatts and two 3,500 kilowatts in Moa were incorporated into the system as emergency units.

#### Construction Work

During these 5 years, the Ministry of Construction in the province completed 227 projects--worth more than 560 million pesos--including 37 industrial projects. In addition to those cited above, a bridge 420 meters long and a pier 192 meters long, both in Moa, are noteworthy for their size.



In the education sector, 93 projects were completed with capacity for 62,000 students. There were 53 agricultural-livestock projects including 39 for cattle, 2 for swine and 6 for poultry. There were 4,246 housing units built which benefited more than 26,000 people.

The public health network received strong support with the opening of a hospital, four polyclinics, five dental clinics, two maternity homes and four pharmacies.

With the completion of the Nipe Dam with 112.2 million cubic meters capacity, irrigation could be supplied to 900 caballerias of cane in the province. In addition, there is work on the Melones, Gibara and Nuevo Mundo dams in Moa which will hold 1.169 billion cubic meters of water. Nine of the 23 kilometers of the Nipe Deleyte main canal were completed.

Construction workers built 22 million pesos worth of social installations. The annual rate of growth was 6 percent. Fifty projects were completed including the Gen Calixto Garcia baseball stadium, the Guardalavaca and El Bosque motels, Hotel Pernik, Moncada auditorium, Plaza de la Revolucion and several Olympic swimming pools in Gibara and Banos.

Excluding agricultural-livestock roads, 263 kilometers of road were paved and 324 water and sewage projects were completed.

The Projects Enterprise focused its attention on social, agricultural-livestock, educational and housing installations including the Jose Marti Vocational School, the Department of Medical Sciences, the Advanced Pedagogic Institute and the Advanced Mining-Metallurgical Institute.

As to quality, there were improvements in prefabricated parts and construction materials in general in recent years due to improvement in methods of control and technology.

Nevertheless, there was a shortage of certain raw materials. Also the poor condition of equipment and molds affected production. There was also insufficient wood for carpentry.

#### Transportation and Communications

The vehicle pool increased by 496 units during this period and passengers increased by more than 9 million people for 9.6 percent growth.

This was achieved in spite of a decline in technology due to long years of use of the Giron buses in the province. Rental cars faced similar problems; their plans were only fulfilled in 1979 and 1980.

Only 85 percent of railroad departures were fulfilled and 74 percent of arrivals due to accidents, poor condition of tracks, technical defects in the equipment and poor administrative work.

Aviation maintained steady levels of passengers but during the 5-year period many flights at the airports in Moa, Nicaro and Holguin were suspended or delayed.

Committees were formed there to expedite operations to take care of the planes and improve service to the people.

Truck freight increased by 226,000 metric tons compared to 1976 which meant a growth of about 200 percent. The number of vehicles and the operating capacity increased.

The port workers overfulfilled their plans for the period. The amount of freight increased 32 percent which meant about 168,000 metric tons more were handled than in 1976.

More than 600,000 pesos were paid in demurrage due to lack of automotive and railway transportation.

In 1980, there were more than 11,000 telephones in the province which meant an increase in telephone communications. Eight modern automatic centrals were installed to provide teleselection with Havana City, Santiago de Cuba and Las Tunas.

Automatic telegraph service improved with the incorporation of 25 new lines but mail--which had growths in its indicators--is still not adequate due to lack of adequate buildings and material resources.

#### Public Health

One example of state concern for public health is the noticeable decline in diseases like typhoid fever, tetanus, childhood tuberculosis, whooping cough and diphtheria. Not a single case of diphtheria has been reported since 1978.

The infant mortality rate went down from 27.4 deaths for every 1,000 babies born alive in 1976 to 19.8 in 1980, the lowest rate in the history of Holguin and almost the rate achieved by developed countries.

The largest number of doctors graduated in 1976 when 107 graduated. Projections beginning in 1982 are no less than 100 per year.

More than 1,600 intermediate health technicians, mostly nursing, were trained in the province by 1980. There were more than 600 doctors and 200 dentists which meant 1 doctor for every 1,500 inhabitants and 1 dentist for every 4,300 people.

Medical coverage should experience a perceptible increase with the Department of Medical Sciences next to the Vladimir I. Lenin Provincial Teaching Hospital. At the end of the 5-year period, an intensive care room with modern equipment opened there.

#### Education, Scientific-Technical Activity, Culture and Sports

Enrollments at all levels and types of education increased. In the 1980-81 school year, there were more than 300,000 students. In other words, one of every three people is advancing culturally or technically.

While enrollment in primary education decreased, enrollment in secondary and pre-university schools increased from 1976 to 1980 by 24,500 and 7,400, respectively.

More than 15,200 students were promoted in secondary schools in 1979, an unprecedented figure in Holguin. More than 2,000 were promoted in preuniversity schools, almost twice the number in 1976.

In technical and professional education, the promotion rate never fell below 99 percent during the period. In coordination with the political and mass organizations, more than 69,000 people graduated from the classrooms of EOC [Workers and Peasants Education].

At the beginning of the 1976-77 school year, there were 30 ESBUR [Urban Basic Secondary School] in the province. By the 1980-81 school year, there were 80. Pre-university schools increased from 4 to 18 and daycare centers from 24 to 34.

Improvement of the educational system focused on improving the quality of promotion. There were measures to guarantee, orient, supervise, control and evaluate the methodological work.

The planned development of science and technology for social progress stressed basic and applied research, particularly research that could have rapid materialization.

The research plans of the Territorial Delegation of the Academy of Sciences of Cuba--which covers Granma, Las Tunas and Holguin Provinces--included five main topics related to sugar cane.

The scientific research work also covered topics concerning production of vegetables and citrus as well as archeology. Holguin has 33 percent of the archeological potential of the country, according to conservative estimates.

One of those studies was carried out in the Farallones de Seboruco area in Mayari. Evidence of the earliest presence of man in Cuba, about 5,000 years ago, was found there.

Another team carried out several special research projects including historic reconstruction of the famous Loma de Hierro battle led by Maj Gen Calixto Garcia where the Mambisa artillery thundered for the first time.

In culture, Holguin had a certain base before the new DPA and superior artistic potential compared to the other provinces. There was a considerable increase in installations during the last 5 years.

The main objectives of the policy for the 5-year period included development of popular culture in coordination with the mass and social organizations, increased number of artistic performances and expanded amateurs movement through cooperation agreements.

An obvious sign of progress in this sector is the 86 awards won in amateurs festivals, 30 of them in national events. This was due to the establishment of the People's Council of Culture.

There were 512 sports installations in 1977 which increased 4 years later to 816. These included the Gen Calixto Garcia baseball stadium with capacity for 30,000 spectators, the Henry Garcia arena and 13 gymnasiums for combat sports and evaluation.

At the Com Manuel Fajardo EPEF, a complex of swimming pools considered among the best in the country was opened. Two 50-meter pools were built in the municipalities of Gibara and Banes, two multipurpose gymnasiums in Moa, a motocross field in Mayabe Valley and a gymnasium at the EIDE.

The boxing farm opened, the Moa baseball stadium was remodeled with mercury lights and a nautical base for rowing, sailing and kayacs was established.

#### Tourism

Tourism increased notably during these years. In 1977, there were only 143 hotel rooms for 339 people. Then Motel Guardalavaca opened, El Bosque was remodeled and Hotel Pernik completed.

Combined with the remodeling of other units, this increased capacity to more than 1,300 people. The means for land, nautical and recreational tourist activity increased significantly.

At the beginning of the 5-year period, some 2,000 tourists from seven countries visited Holguin. Both figures practically doubled 5 years later and the quality of service was much better due to superior selection and technical training of the personnel.

The opening of 90 units provided diversified service in restaurants, cafeterias, snack bars, nightclubs, bars, hotels and clubs.

#### Increased Standard of Living

The standard of living of the people showed steady progress. The monetary income and expenditures per capita increased 114 percent and 115 percent respectively compared to 1976. Expenditures were basically for the purchase of clothing, public food service, durable goods, etc.

Priority was given to social security and welfare which is reflected in the fact that the people received about 200 million pesos for these in the 5-year period.

#### Las Tunas Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 18 Dec 81 pp 8-13

[Article by Lino Luben Perez]

[Text] Being chosen as the site of the main ceremony for 26 July is a privilege that is fraternally contested every year by all the provinces in the country, not only because of the implicit value of the ceremony but also because it is recognition of work done during a certain period, particularly a year.



The designation of Las Tunas as the site for the celebration of the 28th anniversary of the attack on Moncada barracks was a reward for the obvious economic and social accomplishments achieved in recent times by that territory. It had been one of the most backward in the nation and is now a flourishing province created by the new DPA.

Its economy is based on the sugar industry--approximately a tenth of national production--and agricultural-livestock activity. It has very fertile land and an important hydrographic basin. The area also has vast modern cattle, swine and poultry installations.

Its contour is predominantly flat but has four geographic regions: coralline formations in the north, the Tunas-Holguin flats, part of the Cauto-Guanacayabo plains and the coastal marsh.

Industrial production which was almost nonexistent before is now expanding and includes major production enterprises like the welded structures plant and the factories for bottles, plate glass, torula and bagasse boards.

There is intense activity and growing modernization of cargo handling processes in the ports of Carupano, Manati and Guayabal.

The growth achieved by the construction sector led to new cities, social and cultural installations, hospitals and other projects that improved the standard of living of the people.

With an area of 6,486.7 square kilometers and a population of 436,341, the province is ninth in area and 11th in population nationally.

In 1976, there were more than 194,000 people of working age; slightly less than half were women. Since then, this figure has increased at the rate of 9,000 people per year.

Las Tunas, the native land of the popular poet Juan Cristobal Napoles Fajardo (El Cucalambe), has a great cultural tradition and is frequently the site of festivals and other events of that type.

Its revolutionary history is extensive, rich in feats during the wars for the first independence of Cuba as well as the freedom fights that finally cleared the horizons that are watched today.

Future development of the province will be oriented toward maximum mechanization of agriculture, expansion and automation of the sugar mills and industrialization in different branches.

#### Overall Economy

Gross production increased about 7 percent annually in the first years of the 5-year period 1976-80 and reached 8.4 percent in 1980 when the production sectors reported larger dividends.



During this period, productivity experienced an average annual rate of growth of 7.55 percent but the ratio between that indicator and the average wage was not as good as expected. Measures were adopted to improve that situation.

In the fight to achieve greater economic efficiency, there have already been some successes like reduction of costs in 1980.

Work and wage organization made a good contribution. Almost 9 out of every 10 workers have a defined norm. More than 100,000 people benefit from the General Wage Reform.

The gradual establishment of the SDPE is a vital element for better performance and financial control by the enterprises under economic calculation.

The development of investments reached unprecedented levels in the territory with increases of more than 17 million pesos from one year to the next.

The largest volumes were allocated to the production sphere--mainly the agricultural-livestock, industrial, transportation and communications sectors--in order to guarantee the expanded reproduction cycle and open new sources of employment. The non-production sector received considerable stimulus through construction of a large group of social projects that meet the needs of the people as much as possible.

#### Agricultural-Livestock Activity

Gross production in this sector developed satisfactorily with 10 million pesos more produced in 1980 than in 1977. There was an average rate of growth of 3.5 percent per year.

The area for sugar cane, the main agricultural product, increased from harvest to harvest until 1979 when the greatest volume of sugar production in recent years was reached. It totaled more than 200,000 tons more than the 1975 harvest.

Although production until that date was not as high as planned, it should be pointed out that sugar production for the 5-year period 1976-80 totaled slightly less than 500,000 tons more than in the previous period. Also the fact that the plan was surpassed by 2 percent in the 1980-81 harvest which meant an increase of 106,000 tons was encouraging.

This success which was unprecedented in the last decade demonstrated, according to the people of Las Tunas, that the province knows how to grind well and steadily. This was one of the reasons it was designated for the main ceremony for 26 July.

The main sectors of noncane agriculture are vegetables, produce and grain.

Every year of the 5-year period, some 550 caballerias were planted with different crops which made it possible to sell an average of more than 404,000 quintals to the state per year. This increased to 532,800 quintals in 1980, almost 20 percent more than in 1976.

The 1981 plan is to harvest more than 685,000 quintals. If achieved, it would be a 69-percent increase compared to the average of the previous 5-year period and a 53-percent increase compared to 1976.

Milk production showed a slight decline in this period but experienced some recovery in 1980, reaching 28.44 million liters. Plans for 1981 include the continuation of that positive trend through better crossbreeding.

Breed improvement will also mean a greater supply of beef which also declined during the period.

Since the sugar industry required larger areas for cane, the area allocated to pasture and forage--which increased from 1976 to 1980--must be reduced in the coming years.

Consequently, the province must continue to increase production of hay and ensilage. In 1980, these more than doubled the amounts in 1976 by reaching 34,000 tons and 147,000 tons respectively.

During this period, production of poultry meat went from 2,750 tons to 3,300 tons and egg production increased from 48 million to 63 million. Pork had the largest increase, going from 170 tons to 1,051.

It should be pointed out that the 1981 plans for those three sectors all show increases of more than 10 percent.

In reference to conservation of flora and fauna, as many trees as were planted in the previous 8 years were planted in the territory. There were also measures for the establishment and conservation of rare plant and animal species.

In the progress toward superior forms of production in the rural area, 57 CPA's were established in Las Tunas covering more than 1,388 caballerias--almost a fifth of the area in the hands of the peasant sector. They have 1,673 members.

#### Industrial Development

The mainly agricultural-livestock structure that the pseudorepublic imposed and then the limitations of our position as a developing country meant that practically the only industries in Las Tunas territory were the sugar mills.

Little by little, the province is enriching its industrial sector with new installations. Since its birth as a province, it has had eloquent examples of this.

In the construction materials sector, there were increases in the production of concrete blocks, crushed rock and calcareous sand. In the textile industry, production of kenaf fiber increased considerably.

In spite of the fact that beef and milk production decreased during this period, there was more industrial processing. There was also more pork.

The new projects that will reinforce the industrial capacity of Las Tunas include a sugar mill, several factories for bottles, bagasse boards and welded structures--

all begun in this period but not completed--a bulk sugar terminal and a liquid feed plant that are already in operation.

The Electrical Enterprise, a branch of the Oriente-Norte Transmission and Distribution Enterprise, fulfilled and, in some cases, overfulfilled its programs for line maintenance, verification of measuring equipment and elimination of illegal connections.

In 1980, 107 kilometers of lines were laid, more than twice those installed at the beginning of the 5-year period.

With capital rehabilitation to enable it to produce 100,000 metric tons per year, the Salt Mining Enterprise showed positive economic activity in the 5-year period in spite of difficulties with the quality of kaolin and the plan for salt extraction.

#### Construction Work

The enterprises of the delegation of the Ministry of Construction did work valued at more than 23 million pesos per year. They produced 26 percent more in 1980 than in 1976.

There were 17 projects constructed for the industrial sector. In addition to those mentioned above, they include five preprocessing centers, a soft drink factory, a torula factory, a glass packaging factory, a sand washer, a silo for feed and an asphalt plant.

Educational construction included five ESBECE, eight ESBUR, five polytechnical schools, six daycare centers and one IPUEC. Public health installations include a hospital, three polyclinics, a home for the aged and a home for the physically and mentally handicapped.

Construction for the agricultural-livestock sector included five projects for cattle, two for swine and one for poultry.

Engineering projects included paving some segments of highways, laying 22.7 kilometers of water line and expansion of the supply for Las Tunas and other economic objectives as well as improvement of the sewage service in the provincial capital.

In addition to housing built by the people themselves, 1,621 housing units were completed which benefited more than 8,000 people.

#### Transportation and Communications

At the end of 1980, the gross production of both sectors almost doubled the value reached in 1977 with annual rates of growth of 23 percent and 24 percent respectively.

This meant that the number of vehicles rose to 260 which permitted transportation of some 27 million people in 1980, some 16 percent more than in 1977.

There was a 64-percent increase in tonnage transported by automotive freight-- that is, an increase of 1,500 tons. The railway branch increased the capacity of its cars by 8 percent.

Passenger transportation by train had more potential with the start-up in 1979 of the Tunas-Havana national line and stabilization of the Camaguey-Tunas-Amancio line.

The provincial automotive enterprise added 62 vehicles to its regular service in the 5-year period while trucks increased their freight capacity appreciably.

The volume handled at Puerto Carupano increased in 1978 with the opening of the bulk sugar terminal. In 1980, there was an 18-percent increase in freight handling with the arrival of a larger number of ships.

When the new DPA went into effect, the province had one automatic telephone central, eight manual centrals and capacity for 2,300 lines. By the end of the 5-year period, this sector had received strong technical stimulation with the installation of modern plants in the municipalities of Puerto Padre, Amancio Rodriguez, Tunas, Majibacoa and Jobabo.

The provincial capital was linked through teleselection with the national capital and a new Telex plant which increases automatic telegraph lines went into operation.

The mail, telegraph and press sector reported increases in its economic indicators which will improve with the allocation of greater resources.

#### Public Health

Accomplishments in health services from 1977 to 1980 give the province some of the highest rates in the country through expansion of the indispensable material base as well as improvement of patient care.

Installations opened during this period include the Dr Ernesto Guevara Hospital with capacity for 650 beds, three polyclinics that substantially expanded medical coverage and several homes for the aged and for the physically and mentally handicapped.

The specialties of neurology, gastroenterology, maxillofacial surgery, child psychiatry and allergy, previously nonexistent in the territory, began to provide services.

By the last year of the 5-year period, the province had 7 doctors and 2 dentists for every 10,000 inhabitants while the number of beds went from 1,200 to almost 2,000 and consultations increased from 1.5 million to much more than 2 million.

The beginning of advanced medical education in the 1980-81 school year to sixth-year students was a great achievement in training personnel. A modern health polytechnical school opened in 1979 was named national vanguard in its first two school years and was congratulated by MINSAP [Ministry of Public Health], the party and the government in the province for its high promotion rates.



It should be pointed out that the Department of Medical Sciences of the province will open during the present 5-year period. This will enable the province to have a larger number of professionals.

One eloquent example of the advances in public health is the reduction in the infant mortality rate which went down from 28.3 deaths for every 1,000 babies born alive in 1977 to 21.6 in 1980.

#### Education, Scientific-Technical Activity, Culture and Sports

More than 136,600 students were enrolled in all levels and types of education in the 1980-81 school year. This meant that approximately one of every three people in Las Tunas expands his cultural or technical horizons.

In response to the people's interest and the demands of the development of the province and country, 35 educational projects were built in the 5-year period which increased capacity by more than 11,300.

Following a general trend, primary enrollment in Las Tunas decreased due to a more moderate birth rate and greater efficiency in the educational system. Enrollment in all the remaining levels increased.

Other indicators like attendance, continuation and promotion developed steadily and satisfactorily.

All primary teachers in the province have degrees. There is work now so that the teachers in the remaining levels achieve this. There is also work on technical and methodological training of the worker-teachers who will be responsible for the battle for ninth grade.

The Pepito Tey Teacher Training School with capacity for 2,500 students plays an important role in the training of educational personnel.

Scientific-technical activity in the territory has its strongest support in the synoptic meteorological stations in Puerto Padre and Las Tunas which fulfilled their work commitment. The Alvaro Barba sugar-cane experimental station drew up a set of recommendations for the improvement of varieties and did important research on fertilization.

In the cultural sphere, the growth of the amateurs movement was significant. It increased to 339 groups and 1,700 members.

Although there are insufficient installations, instruments and resources in general, since Las Tunas became a province until now seven houses of culture, three museums, six movie theaters, two art galleries, two bookstores, two cultural goods shops and four libraries opened. The Tunas Theater was remodeled for the celebration of 26 July.

Since they have the basic cultural institutions, two municipalities--the capital and Puerto Padre--were declared cultural modules.

The strong sculpture movement in the province is reflected in the fact that there are 17 monuments, 12 others in the process of emplacement and a good exhibit of other smaller sculptures.

In order to strengthen the amateurs movement in sculpture, a museum-shop that would supply technical guidelines and the required material base is under construction.

The establishment of the Artists Contracting Enterprise meant greater attention to the professionals and more integral organization in the different branches of art.

The names of three-time Olympic and world champion Teofilo Stevenson, Olympic and world champion Jose Gomez and flyweight Omar Santiesteban who also achieved distinguished results in international competitions give boxing sports priority in the province.

Since the people of Las Tunas aspire to more, they built a number of installations during this period to achieve greater participation and technical precision in training in order to produce new champions.

An Experimental Center for Provincial Athletic Development, a pre-EIDE, a baseball academy and a boxing academy which supplied some athletes for the national preselction and the ESPA opened. Four gymnasiums were built and three baseball stadiums were lighted.

Academies for soccer, nautical sports and cycling as well as a trapshooting range are under construction.

#### Increased Standard of Living of the People

Excluding free services offered--education, medical care, etc.--other facts reflect the improvement of the standard of living of the people of Las Tunas during this 5-year period.

Per-capita monetary income increased 68 pesos from 1977 to 1980 and expenditures increased 65 pesos--that is, growths of 13 percent and 14 percent respectively. In the first case, it was due to the different forms of payment initiated and the benefits of the General Wage Reform. In the second case, it was caused by increased goods and services offered as demonstrated by increases in retail trade, especially the purchase of durable goods, clothing and public food service.

Pensions, loans and other benefits from the social funds in 1980 alone totaled 26 million pesos which was more than in previous years. Social welfare benefited more than 41,000 cases by the end of the period.

Also tourist lodging capacity increased by about 450 due to expansion and remodeling of the hotel network.

## Sancti Spiritus Province

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 25 Dec 81 pp 10-15

[Article by Julio Fumero and Alberto Salazar]

[Text] When speaking of Sancti Spiritus, it is impossible not to think of feats that remain forever part of the history of a people, moments of heroism that transcend the barrier of time and are the living history of a revolution.

The actions of the illustrious Sancti Spiritus patriot Maj Gen Serafin Sanchez during the Mambisa movement last century as well as the immortal feats of Com Camilo Cienfuegos and Com Ernesto Che Guevara in this territory in the last stage of our wars for liberation testify to this.

At the beginning of the 1960's, important cells of counterrevolutionary bands armed by Yankee imperialism were located around Trinidad but they were totally wiped out during the epic clearing of the Escambray.

These feats are faithful expressions of the revolutionary struggles that took place in Sancti Spiritus Province.

Sancti Spiritus is a province with geographically different regions. Its capital is one of the oldest urban settlements in the country.

The cities of Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad are surrounded by hills and strong livestock development. The southwest is marshy and mainly produces rice.

Its land is fertile and very valuable for agricultural-livestock production. This sector employs more than a third of the work force.

The tillable land is mostly devoted to livestock where modern intensive technology is used. The rest is used for sugar cane, rice, tobacco, vegetables, citrus, fruit and coffee.

Agricultural-livestock production is supported by large hydraulic projects including Zaza Dam which, with its capacity for more than 1 billion cubic meters of water, is the largest in Cuba.

The industrial sector has grown in this territory and includes Rio Zaza food complex and the Siguaney cement plant.

The construction sector has also grown so there are many new highways, social and economic installations and housing communities based on the most progressive concepts of housing policy.

Social and political life in the province is very active. Its demographic growth has been harmonious. Sancti Spiritus occupies about 22 percent of the territory of the old province of Las Villas and has a population of more than 400,000.

Future development will be oriented toward expansion of the agricultural-livestock sector, economic diversification and construction of new industries.

## Overall Economy

Gross production plans in the last 4 years of the period were acceptable with an approximate growth of 8 percent.

The cost per peso of production increased 3 percent during this period and the average wage-productivity ratio was also negative. It increased 10 percent and 6 percent respectively.

Investments rose to 323 million pesos in the different economic sectors with 206.7 million going to the production sphere. The most favored sectors were agriculture and livestock, industry and transportation. In the nonproduction sector, they went to public administration, community and personal services and education.

In the period being analyzed, the province progressed in payment based on the quantity and quality of work. In 1977, 27 percent of the employed work force received wages based on yield but now about 50 percent do.

Nine out of every 10 workers benefit from the General Wage Reform which implies an additional monthly expense of almost 1.2 million pesos. The most outstanding effects of this measure include increased productivity and decreased costs.

The tasks involved in implementation of the SDPE can be considered satisfactory in spite of initial obstacles due to lack of skilled personnel, equipment and sites.

There are now 129 enterprises under economic calculation which is 99.2 percent of those in the territory.

## Agricultural-Livestock Activity

Since 1976, there has been a steady increase in the main indicators of sugar production. However, in 1980 rust had a serious effect on the Barbados 4362 variety which was planted on more than half of the plantations in the province. For that reason, sugar processing decreased that year by more than 100,000 tons compared to 1979.

Rust interrupted a rising trend in sugar production which began again in the 1981 harvest with the production of more than 26,000 tons over the plan.

Other successes in the last harvest of the 5-year period were completion of the repair program within the time planned, use of open capacity at levels unknown in the revolutionary stage, the greatest absolute recovery of cane since 1966, the highest quality of sugar in the history of the province, decreased oil consumption and the highest productivity of combines since 1976.

Rice production during the 5-year period showed a notable increase reaching 10,157,964 quintals with an average yield of 972 quintals per caballeria. The best year was 1980 with almost 2.19 million quintals or more than 1,000 quintals per caballeria.

Rice production increased 19 percent in this period, mainly due to the planting of 10,445 caballerias.



Production of tubers and roots totaled 3.9 million quintals or 2,225 quintals per caballeria. Total volume increased about 47 percent with potatoes making up a fifth of the total.

The citrus harvest more than quadrupled during this stage. It reached 30,950 quintals in 1980 compared to 7,411 in 1976.

Coffee is planted on 390 caballerias in the province. Its production in 1980 doubled compared to 1976, reaching 9,482 quintals.

Tobacco was noticeably affected by the disease known as blue mold and production went down to very low levels in 1979 and 1980. In 1981, with the adoption of more favorable material and technical measures and an appropriate price policy, production should compare to 1978, the best year in the period with 153,440 quintals.

The number of cattle went down slightly in the 5-year period although meat and milk production remained stable enough. There was an average of around 24,000 tons of meat per year and 50 million liters of milk.

The number of swine increased from 30,000 to 49,000 while meat production increased from 2,300 tons to 3,900 tons.

The poultry sector more than doubled its flock from 1976 to 1980. Meat production went from 480 tons in 1976 to 2,074 in 1980 and egg production remained at the same level both years, about 47.5 million per year.

In the progress toward superior forms of production in the rural area, there are now 68 CPA's in the province, 159 credit and service cooperatives and 28 peasant associations which, in total, have 15,507 members and cover more than 8,400 caballerias, mostly used for cane and tobacco.

#### Basic Industries

In spite of the fact that there were only slight growths in this sector during this period, there were unquestionable accomplishments and promising projections in some of its branches.

In 1980, oil refining produced 22 percent more than in 1976 while the Pulpa Cuba paper enterprise practically doubled production in the 5-year period.

Electric lines increased from 899.618 kilometers to 1,236.215 kilometers including the installation of 78 kilometers of the 220-kilovolt line in 1980.

During this period, consumers of electrical energy increased and electricity was brought to 37 important objectives including 15 dairies, 2 polyclinics, 2 daycare centers, 2 preprocessing centers, 6 ESBE, 9 ESBUR, 1 lobster processing plant, 1 ice cream warehouse, 1 ice factory, 1 pasteurizing plant and 6 towns.

The beginning of the geological mapping of the Escambray in 1977 was very important for the province. It led to the discovery of mineral deposits in the region.

Preliminary work for the start-up of a silica sand plant in Trinidad that has a reserve of 3 million cubic meters to be used in the steel and glass industries, construction, etc., was done.

Large reserves of zeolite which has many uses in agriculture as well as signs of copper, iron, talc and marble were discovered in the province. They offer promising prospects.

#### Construction Work

During the 5-year period, construction totaled 273,138,200 pesos. There was steady development each year. The best year was 1980 with a favorable balance in the main indicators including the average wage-productivity ratio.

Industrial projects included a feed factory, a liquid feed factory, two ice factories, a torula yeast factory, a new line of evaporated milk, a bulk beer station, a block factory, five preprocessing centers and a pasteurizer.

From 1977 to 1980, 40 dairies, 27 cattle fattening centers, 3 calf-rearing centers and 1 swine center were built for the agricultural-livestock sector.

School capacity in advanced intermediate and higher education increased by more than 24,500 due to construction of 42 projects. Also eight semiboarding primary schools and five daycare centers were completed.

Housing units completed in the last 4 years of the period totaled 2,259 with an average of 584 per year. Beginning this year, there must be more than 1,000 housing units built and 2,000 in 1985. Two "Gran Panel" plants under construction will lend considerable support to this objective.

Health projects include the partial construction of a surgical hospital with 630 beds that will be finished in 1982, several polyclinics and a dental clinic.

Also four movie theaters, a commercial center, three hotels and five warehouses were built.

Highway construction included grading 13 of the 65 kilometers in the segment of the national highway that crosses the province. The portion of the main railway that goes through the territory must be finished soon; it includes 24 bridges.

In this period, hundreds of kilometers of highways and roads were built or repaired. There is now work on the Sancti Spiritus-La Sierpe and Sancti Spiritus-Yaguajay highways, maintenance of the highway from Sancti Spiritus to Trinidad and laying roads to cane and agricultural-livestock objectives.

The quality of the projects improved due to greater attention by the technical departments of the enterprises as well as strict observance of the measures presented at specialized meetings.

## Transportation and Communications

The enterprises in the transportation sector produced 64 percent more in 1980 than in 1976, totaling 13.62 million pesos.

The number of buses increased from 265 to 394 in this period and there were better results in maintenance and use. This influenced the number of passengers transported to increase from 30.409 million in 1976 to more than 38 million in 1980.

The number of cars increased from 384 to 449 in that time although it must be pointed out that some were not in use because of breakdowns, lack of parts and accidents.

Railroad activity decreased because of the poor condition of the Sancti Spiritus branch which has the largest number of passengers in the province.

There was a positive trend in truck freight. The number of vehicles increased considerably which permitted a 23-percent growth in freight transported.

Agricultural aviation had a notable growth, increasing production value 30 percent from 1976 to 1980. This detachment was selected as the best of the country in the last 3 years of the 5-year period.

In communications, the start-up of six automatic centrals and the expansion of four others stand out. All the Sancti Spiritus municipalities have automatic systems and direct dialing to the provincial capital which can dial direct to Villa Clara and Havana.

Those and other tasks meant an increase in telephone lines and other indicators like telephone density, long-distance calls, etc.

The television network was installed. It provides a good signal to almost the entire province. The power of the provincial radio station increased with repeaters in two municipalities.

In the mail and telegraph branch, there were achievements with the automation of telegraph lines and the postal sorting center. Distribution of the press presented some problems for objective and subjective reasons.

## Public Health

One of the main successes in the health field in Sancti Spiritus during recent years was the positive response given by the workers in the sector to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's statements about improving the quality of service.

At the end of the 5-year period 1976-80, the province had 344 doctors and 100 dentists or 8.9 doctors and 2.4 dentists for every 10,000 inhabitants.

During this period, important projects were constructed. Three polyclinics, a health polytechnical school, a 20-room dental clinic, three homes for the aged and three maternity homes--in remodeled houses--opened.

There was also expansion and modification of existing units which, with the work done in construction maintenance, substantially improved the situation.

The infant mortality rate during those 5 years remained relatively stable with the lowest rate recorded in 1980--19 deaths for every 1,000 babies born alive.

#### Education, Scientific-Technical Activity, Culture and Sports

The province has an enrollment of 123,164 students in all levels and types of education. This means that one of every three inhabitants raises his cultural or technical level.

The basic indicators in education increased notably.

In basic secondary education, enrollment increased by more than 15,000 students. In preuniversity education, it went from 1,000 to 5,000 and in technical and professional education from 700 to 4,300. Following a national trend, enrollment in primary and adult education decreased in the province.

The rates of promotion, attendance and continuation increased steadily until reaching satisfactory levels. This was attributable to greater demand, control and school organization as well as the work of the school councils, brigades of mothers fighting for education and the exemplary parents movement.

There was obvious material progress. Compared to 1976, there are 5 more daycare centers, 30 basic secondary schools, 9 preuniversity schools, 8 schools for technical and professional education, 8 for special education, 6 worker-peasant schools and 336 primary schools in 1981.

During this period, a university branch opened with an enrollment of 520 students. It had its first graduation in 1981. It has a pedagogic school where 1,200 future teachers study.

In order to guarantee the advancement of the teaching personnel, there are educational advancement institutes in all the municipalities that do good work in planning intermediate education studies, the predegree program for primary teachers, courses of advancement and improvement for all teaching personnel and other specialized courses.

In the last 5 years, 1,095 primary teachers and 1,343 intermediate teachers graduated. Each year a larger number of graduates from the advanced level went on to teach classes in the intermediate and higher education centers.

The main achievements in scientific-technical work include: the proper functioning of meteorological stations; research done at the sugar-cane experimental station, especially concerning fertilizers and varieties; the first forum of the multisectorial center for scientific and technical information; work on the conservation of flora, fauna and the environment; and attention to the clubs by the delegation of the Academy of Sciences in coordination with the education sector, SEPMI [Society for Patriotic-Military Education] and MININT [Ministry of the Interior].

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In cultural matters, the effort made to redeem and preserve the cultural patrimony, particularly restoration of the historic Casco de Trinidad, and the opening of seven museums were significant.

There is work in each municipality to create the 10 basic cultural institutions. This has already been achieved by Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad.

Library service multiplied during this period since installations doubled as did movies.

In the professional and amateur artistic sector, there was an increase in the quality and quantity of performances. However, the amateurs movement must spread among workers and peasants and obtain a larger material base.

The number of houses of culture increased from two to five in this period and two bookstores and one cultural goods store opened.

Since the DPA, the province has concentrated its efforts on redeeming sports installations it had and constructing new ones. There were 386 in 1976 and today there are 476, including five new boxing gymnasiums, the reconstruction of the baseball stadiums in Yaguajay and Cabaiguan and rehabilitation of the swimming pool in that last municipality.

There were perceptible increases in school and social sports participation while the quantity and quality of technical personnel increased constantly.

The provincial EIDE is now being built which will be a great stimulus for training Sancti Spiritus athletes.

There is also work on an educational-recreational swimming pool in Sancti Spiritus, firing ranges in Fomento and Trinidad, a plan for a baseball stadium with capacity for 20,000 people and a gymnasium.

The province has 18 high-yield athletes and its baseball team has been outstanding in the national series.

#### Tourism

During this period, Hotel Los Pinos in Topes de Collantes and Hotel Zaza on the shores of Zaza Dam on the outskirts of Sancti Spiritus opened.

The province was visited by more than 50,000 foreign tourists who could appreciate the natural beauty of the Sancti Spiritus landscape and the social conquests of its people.

Now measures are being adopted to improve services to national and international tourists including increased lodging capacity as well as improved lodging and service.

## Increased Standard of Living of the People

During this period, expenditures were 20.3 million pesos higher than income. Expenditures grew 116.2 percent and income 113.4 percent, mainly through increased wages, social security and welfare. Expenditures were mainly for merchandise and public food service.

As to social funds, the people received 112.4 million pesos in cash through social security and welfare as well as 10.4 million pesos in student loans.

One expression of the improved standard of living of the people is the greater supply of different products like televisions, refrigerators, other domestic appliances, yogurt, milk, lunch meat and candy that are regularly offered through the food service network.

## Prospects

The annual rate of growth of production in the 5-year period 1981-85 should be similar to the past 5-year period although it is possible that it will be a little higher.

All the sectors of the economy will experience increases but they are considered small by the party and state leadership.

Increases in the basic products of the territory like rice and tobacco will be based on increased yield, not increased area.

Cane agriculture will make an effort to meet the increased grinding capacity of mills including the necessary volume (600,000 arrobas) for a new mill that will go under construction this 5-year period and will begin grinding in the 1985-86 harvest.

Another objective for the period is to harvest 1.5 million quintals of vegetables per year so that the province can be self-sufficient. It now produces a little more than 1 million quintals.

Apart from the new sugar mill, the most important industrial project at this stage is the Uruguay pulp and paper complex. Its advanced technology should begin to operate in 1982.

Projects of social benefit include 10,210 housing units, a new baseball stadium and a theater as well as several installations for public health and education.

Sancti Spiritus showed unquestionable progress during the 1976-80 period and prepares now to continue firmly along the road to socioeconomic development.

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CSO: 3010/999,1000

## NEW CTC BENEFITS FOR CANE CUTTERS ISSUED

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 6 Jan 82 p 3

/Article: "CTC Regulates Distribution of Articles and Other Benefits to the 1981-1982 Sugar Cane Harvest Workers"7

[Text] Introduction

Starting with the 1980-1981 sugar cane harvest season, in addition to the plan for distributing electrical home appliances among those workers with the highest performance in cane-grinding jobs, they have been implementing a plan for supplementary items for all of the industry's workers.

The plan in question has enjoyed the enthusiastic support of those workers who, because they have met established quotas, have been able to acquire certain items, which fact has contributed to raising labor productivity in this industry for the good of the country's economy.

After evaluating the above-noted experiences and with an eye to extending opportunities to compete to the most outstanding workers in the different sugar cane harvest activities involved in the 1981-1982 season, the CTC [Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions] National Committee has agreed to implement the following plan:

Plan

This plan must be carried out at all management levels of the CTC, the National Sugar-Mill Workers Union and the National Union of Transportation Workers.

A. Supplementary Items

1. Itemization and Amounts of These Items

The itemization and amounts of these items will be as follows:

300 automobiles;  
1,500 motorcycles distributed as follows: 250 with sidecar, 150 with 175-cc, 100 with 125-cc and 1,000 with 50-cc engines;  
500 air conditioners;  
2,450 purchase authorizations for 2,897,500 pesos worth of various kinds of construction materials distributed as follows: 1,200 at 1,500 pesos apiece, 640 at 1,000 pesos and 610 at 750 pesos;  
500 bedroom sets;

500 living-room sets;  
400 dining-room sets;  
1,014 trips to socialist countries for a total of 1,014 persons.

## 2. Those Who Will Have the Right to Compete for These Items

These items will be selectively issued to cane cutters and brigades engaged in manual cutting, operators and brigades engaged in machine cutting and the operation of tractor-drawn loaders, truck drivers and teamsters, as well as sugar-industry workers engaged in sugar cane harvest jobs, who will have the right to acquire them.

Each worker who fills his quota will be able to compete for any of these items, but he may only receive one of them. Competing makes it easier to decide on the awarding of these items according to the degree of fulfillment of the quota achieved by the applicant. Someone who competes for one of these supplementary items may not compete for any of the other electrical home appliances usually distributed through the millionaire movement.

Trips to the socialist countries will also be offered to those who may compete, independently of any other item that may have been previously competed for.

## 3. Requirements for Obtaining the Right to Compete

The distribution of supplementary items will be based on the fulfillment of quotas established in the Special Sugar Cane Harvest Emulation, which are as follows:

### Sugar Industry

- a) Fulfillment or overfulfillment of production or service quotas on the job.
- b) Fulfillment of technical and qualitative quotas established for the job that is being performed.
- c) Maintenance of proper labor discipline throughout the entire sugar cane harvest season.

### Manual and Machine Cutting, Loading and Hauling

- a) Better fulfillment of quotas (wages scheduled in plan, actual wages).
- b) Job attendance (percentage established).
- c) Strict adherence to technical standards in cane cutting, loading and hauling (according to the job in question).

## 4. Procedure for Determining the Best Right to Compete

Both the CTC provinces and the Sugar and Transport Workers Unions already have their supplementary items allowances so that they can go about conferring the best right to compete in the following way:



- a) Before the end of the season, they will compile lists of the names of comrades applying for these items as well as the individual results of their work during the course of the entire season.
- b) A Provincial Committee composed of the CTC and the Sugar and Transport Workers Unions will be created which will, on the basis of the candidates indicated in the preceding paragraph, select those workers who, because of their performance and in accordance with the requirements that have been established, are deserving of the supplementary items they are applying for.
- c) The Provincial Committee will begin the distribution with those items allocated for specific activities, automobiles and motorcycles. The remaining items (air conditioners, construction materials and household furniture), which will be offered for all activities, will be distributed on the basis of the percentage of the quota for the wage bracket that has been fulfilled.
- d) Depending on the number allocated, items will be awarded according to the highest percentage of quota fulfillment for the wage bracket.
- e) Depending on the number of items allocated in the province for each activity, the distribution will begin in descending order by:

Automobiles  
 Motorcycles  
 Air conditioners  
 Construction materials  
 Household furniture.

In the case of the sugar industry, awards will be made on the basis of the established quotas and by means of a selection process that will begin in the given department or bureau and end in the selection of the best candidates in the mills.

Afterwards, on the basis of the merits of the work performed, a committee constituted at mill level will do its best to determine the best of those who have filled their quotas for the purpose of offering them these items.

##### 5. Other Criteria That Will Govern the Distribution of Supplementary Items

- a) Manual and machine cane cutters who apply to obtain an item supplementary to those offered must be accepted under the 40-percent wage guarantee for volunteers and under the system of payment for the work they perform for the rest of the workers.
- b) Competing makes it easier to decide on the awarding of these items according to the degree of fulfillment of the quota achieved by the applicant.

We repeat that competing for a supplementary item does not exclude the candidate from the right to compete for a trip to one of the socialist countries.

- c) The auto a worker acquires through this plan is for his personal use. The sale of such a vehicle is authorized only to the state.

- d) The worker who has an auto may compete to acquire one of those offered through the plan provided that and when he first sells the one he owns to the state.
- e) Workers who have received autos through this plan may only compete for another one after a period of 5 years has elapsed.
- f) The cane and sugar enterprises are responsible for supplying the data necessary for evaluating the Socialist Sugarcane Harvest Season Competition, which will serve as the basis for awarding these items.

## B. Customary Items

### 1. Itemization of These Items

The customary items awarded to millionaire movement workers for cane harvest jobs are:

Refrigerators  
Mattresses  
Washing machines  
Sewing machines  
Bicycles  
Fans  
Mixers.

### 2. Those Who Will Have the Right to Compete for These Items

As usual, the evaluation that will determine the awarding of customary items for the cane harvest season effort to cane cutters participating in the millionaire movement will be handled by the CTC on the basis of the timely completion of the different increments of the million figure by the brigades and taking into account the individual fulfillment of his wage-bracket quota by each brigade member.

### 3. How Competitions Will Be Assigned Priorities

The awarding of these items will begin in descending order and taking into account the fulfillment of the wage-bracket quota in accordance with the following order:

Refrigerators  
Mattresses  
Washing machines  
Sewing machines  
Fans  
Mixers.

Independently of the above-indicated, workers with a higher percentage of fulfillment of their wage-bracket quota may compete for any of these items. For the millionaire brigades, one item will be offered for each brigade member who individually fulfills the planned quotas and the scheduled attendance plan.

The structuring of these items will vary in accordance with the volume of cane cut by the millionaire brigades.

Items	Millions		
	1	2	3 or more
Refrigerators	6	10	17
Washing machines	22	14	12
Sewing machines	6	7	5
Bicycles	3	3	2
Fans	4	10	11
Mixers	7	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	48	48	48

For personnel engaged in the remaining volunteer brigade activities and services, each province will have a reserve of electrical home appliances which will be distributed in the same way as in previous years.

In the millionaire brigades these items will be in effect throughout the country except for the eastern provinces, which will be governed by the following table:

Items	Millions		
	1	2	3 or more
Refrigerators	5	7	14
Mattresses	2	4	6
Washing machines	21	13	9
Sewing machines	6	7	5
Bicycles	3	3	2
Fans	4	10	11
Mixers	7	4	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	48	48	48

In the allocations issued the Sugar and Transport Workers Unions and the ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] for workers not included in the millionaire brigades, for the eastern provinces refrigerators will be substituted for inner-spring mattresses.

## 6. Trips to Socialist Countries

All workers who participate in the cane harvest and fulfill or overfulfill their wage-bracket quotas may compete for a trip to the socialist countries regardless of whether they have received another item.

The offer of a trip may be for an individual or a person with others accompanying him, according to the allocation available to the province. The national CTC will defray 50 percent of the cost of those trips abroad both the worker and anyone accompanying him receive. Before the end of the harvest season, the Provincial Committee will request a list of workers competing for these trips and will assign them the appropriate priorities.

The 1,000 50-cc Verkhovina motorcycles the workers receive will be issued along with a government bond worth 200 pesos for those who benefit from them. This bond will be awarded by the CTC.

Construction materials will be issued as of 1 June. The deadline for acquiring them will be 31 October.

Havana

26 December 1981

"Year of the 20th Anniversary of Giron"

National CTC

Note: The ANAP and the Youth Labor Army (EJT) will establish their own regulations for the distribution of cane harvest items.

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CSO: 3010/1007



## NEW ROMANIAN-BUILT MERCHANT SHIP ARRIVES

Havana TRABAJADORES in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by P. Valladares]

[Text] The new merchant ship "Tania," to be used in shipping goods for the Caribe Shipping Enterprise, has arrived in Cuban ports.

The ship was built in the Romanian shipyards of Braila on the Danube and has a dead-weight tonnage of 4,500 tons. This ship is the first of four with identical specifications that are to arrive in this country during the first half of 1982, destined for the same shipping enterprise.

At the present time the "Baracoa" should already be ready to leave for our country and later the "Holguin" and the "Santiago de Cuba."

The new merchant ship is described as a multipurpose one, capable of carrying bulk cargos, containers, wood, general cargo and vegetable oil. It is 106 meters long with a beam, or width, of 14.8 meters. Its draft is 7.06 meters and its crew consists of 35 sailors.

It has a 3,000-HP Soviet-made engine with a speed of 13 knots and a cruising radius of 6,000 miles without refueling.

The name "Tania" refers to the heroic internationalist fighter who fell during our continent's liberation struggles and left such profound ties of admiration and affection among our people.

Once tied up at the Sierra Maestra Dock, the workers collective on board received a visit from Arnoldo Menendez Tomashevich, director of the Caribe Shipping Enterprise, Santiago Medina, a member of the party provincial bureau in Havana, other party leaders and Tirso Segrea Cardenas, secretary general of the union office at the enterprise.

11,466

CSO: 3010/1007

## FMLN ENVOY EDUARDO AGUILA SPEAKS ON INSURRECTION

FL160028 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] All organizations engaged in solidarity work in support of the people of El Salvador have been called upon to carry out an economic and political campaign that can support the forward march of the Salvadoran people. Speaking at a news conference given to foreign and local media this morning, (Eduardo Aguila), representative of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR], said that the war in El Salvador is now at a strategic stage. He said that the people of El Salvador are now making preparations for a general insurrection.

The FMLN-FDR representative said that popular organizations in El Salvador have been able to occupy areas (?around) the cities and the main roads of access to them. He said that this was possible because of the offensive capacity of the FMLN and the lack of political and ideological direction of the dictatorship. He said that the ruling junta had lost many of its soldiers and weapons in battle with the freedom fighters.

He pointed out there were many cases of direct U.S. involvement in the Salvadoran conflict. (Aguila) noted that after a victorious operation by the FMLN which destroyed over 70 percent of the junta's air force, the United States replaced them with similar planes to what was used in Vietnam, which he said cannot be flown by Salvadorans.

On the question of elections in El Salvador, the representative said that the junta is attempting to use it [as heard] to legitimize itself and to break the people's organizations in the cities. He said that this strategy will fail as the only people who will vote in the elections are the rightwing death squads and the junta's army. According to brother (Aguila), the result of the so-called elections would prive its [as heard] illegitimacy.

(Eduardo Aguila) represented the FMLN-FDR at this year's anniversary celebrations of the Grenada revolution.

CSO: 3020/76

SALVADORAN FRONT LEADER ON PROSPECTS FOR NEGOTIATION

PM111455 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Interview in Washington with Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) Chairman Guillermo Manuel Ungo by Ramon Vilaro: "I Believe That Feeling in United States Is That It Is Better to Support Negotiated Solution Than Bad War"--date of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] Washington--Question: How do you view the current situation in El Salvador, at a preelection time of the increasing internationalization of the problem?

Answer: We are in a critical situation which is increasingly approaching the moment when the U.S. Government must make a decision. The deadly logic entailed by the U.S. plan of war with elections means that, once the election is over, it must remain involved in the military aspect, whether directly or through third countries. It is already initiating military maneuvers in the Caribbean area, giving the Florida bases greater strategic importance, preparing new bases in Latin America or urging the Argentine Government to interfere in El Salvador.

Question: What could be the timetable for tipping the balance in favor of negotiations?

Answer: The next 6 months will be decisive. The choice will be clarified. I do not believe that it is a matter of a second or a day, but this will be inevitable, because the election will be a failure, simply because not only does it not deserve to be called an election but because it has no internal credibility. Invented parties, representing oligarchic interests and the Christian Democratic Party, are taking part.

Question: What factor could bring about this negotiation?

Answer: The United States, where this feeling is also growing, both in political and in social and religious sectors, which reject the military approach of President Reagan's policy toward El Salvador. Despite its ambivalence, the resolution approved the day before yesterday in the U.S. Congress best registers that trend, with only three votes against and 360-odd votes in favor.

Question: It is difficult to believe that the leader of the opposition of a country which is at war and which is supported by Washington can travel undisturbed through the United States, with the sole task of meeting with Congress members. Has not negotiation through secret channels already begun?

Answer: I have had no contacts with the administration. I have not sought them nor have they sought me (Guillermo Manuel Ungo said, forcing a smile filled with mysteries about his real purpose in Washington). At any event, I believe that there are doors which are not closed and that the feeling is growing that it is better to support a negotiated solution than a bad war, but there are still some hard-line stances.

Question: Are there sufficient guarantees to prevent the guerrilla warfare and the influence of Cuba and Nicaragua destroying a moderate government, as the Americans fear?

Answer: The unity of all the democratic forces in El Salvador demonstrates quite the reverse. There is no specific link with Cuba or Nicaragua. We have a different global dimension of the problem, with excellent relations with many European governments, such as the French Government, for instance.

What is being witnessed is a very pluralist conjunction of efforts and support, which is the best guarantee for the pursuit of a nonaligned policy by the Salvadoran democratic and revolutionary movement.

Question: Will there be winners and losers in negotiations?

Answer: On the contrary. The advantage of negotiation is that the characteristics of winners or losers are reduced. There are ways for the military to find their way out at a negotiating table, because within the Salvadoran Army a majority of the officers and enlisted men want peace and a democratic government is going to prevail.

Question: What role do you believe the socialist movement could play?

Answer: I believe that the United States is sensitive to the Socialist International's demarches in favor of a negotiated solution in El Salvador, since the members compromising it include Washington's principal allies.

Question: How do you view the Spanish Government's stance on your country's crisis.

Answer: With some sadness. On the one hand, its inclination toward neutrality and not toward support for a junta which has endeavored to eliminate democracy and to eliminate the Christians in the country is positive. But for historical reasons it seems to me that a country like Spain, which is performing a historic task of democratization, following the Francoist dictatorship should play a far more active role.

Question: And Felipe Gonzalez' stance in the Socialist International?

Answer: It is important, useful and correct. To some extent he is saving Spain's honor in my country's crisis.

CSO: 3010/1084



## ARMED FORCES VIEWS SUBVERSIVE PROPAGANDA

PA091445 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1745 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Armed Forces Press Committee communique--read by announcer]

[Text] Once again terrorists of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front have beamed abroad, as part of their international misinformation campaign, reports about an alleged "massacre" of the people of Tecoluca in San Vicente Department and as usual they have blamed it on units of the Salvadoran Army. The terrorists, in a desperate manner, are intensifying this kind of black propaganda in view of the imminent defeat of their propaganda war.

The armed forces has always said it does not conceal its casualties. Its soldiers killed in combat are mentioned in the obituaries published periodically in the national press as they join the list of heroes. On the other hand the subversives remove their dead and wounded for the following reasons:

1. To prevent the demoralization which would logically occur in their ranks when their casualties are revealed.
2. To prevent their wounded from falling prisoners to the armed forces, because they would become a source of information for army intelligence.
3. To rescue members who once recovered from their wounds, can rejoin their ranks, especially today since they are convinced that they are suffering heavier and heavier losses.
4. To serve international misinformation, distorting the truth of things and exploiting the sensationalist interests of certain correspondents who, innocently or intentionally, play the game of the subversives in their propaganda war against our country and its armed forces.

This statement can be supported by merely noting that, since February, they have been laying the groundwork for this "misinformation" on the massacre in Tecoluca. There is a comic book published by the FMLN in San Francisco, California, which speaks of an alleged "massacre" of peasants in El Campanario Canton, San Vicente.

It is also well to note that the armed forces, following its military operations in various parts of the nation, reveals its casualties, as well as the places where subversive camps have been dismantled. The armed forces also reports clandestine graveyards which the terrorists establish in certain places where they bury their dead.

Proof of this was given recently on 4 March following the army operations in Guazapa Hill, 24 km from San Salvador, where a tunnel was discovered in which the subversives had established a clandestine cemetery. If a Guazapa military operation had not been carried out, the terrorists, instead of referring to El Campanario in Tecoluca as the site of that alleged massacre, would surely have chosen Guazapa Hill and would have invited the correspondents who went to Tecoluca to go there.

Once an international public opinion coup has been prepared, the subversives contact certain correspondents who docilely write the news and send it abroad.

The Salvadoran armed forces warns all the nations of the world about these maneuvers which will not divert it from its sacred responsibility of defending the people from aggression by groups which, promoted by Russia, through Cuba and Nicaragua, have tried to establish a communist regime in the country which is opposed to the democratic leanings of the Salvadorans. On 28 March these Salvadorans will vote in a massive turnout and give subversion and terrorism the coup de grace.

CSO: 3010/1084

## FORMER BISHOP ASSOCIATE SENTENCED ON 1979 WEAPONS CHARGE

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 28 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] St. Georges, Grenada, Feb. 24 (CANA): Teddy Victor, one-time close associate and friend of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, today received a two-year prison sentence in the High Court on charges of being in possession of an AK47 automatic rifle.

The case stems from an incident on October 14, 1979, when members of the Peoples Revolutionary Army (PRA) charged that the rifle was found in Victor's car. The incident took place on a lonely country road at night and the allegations were supported by a woman passenger to whom Victor was giving a lift.

Victor was charged under the Terrorism (Prevention) Law which was passed in October 1980 with unlimited retroactive effect and which provides for the hearing of charges without a jury.

A further provision of the law is that, at the preliminary inquiry, there is no cross examination of witnesses, evidence being given by signed statement.

Giving his judgment this afternoon, Judge Satra Singh said that, under the provisions of this Law, the onus is placed on the accused to prove, on a balance of probability beyond reasonable doubt, that he did not know the rifle was in the car. This, Singh said, Victor failed to do.

CSO: 3025/200

## ZONAL COUNCIL MEETINGS CONTINUE; LUXURY TAX PROPOSED

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 20 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Keith Jeremiah]

[Text]

IN a record number of zonal council meetings held in every parish during the past week, thousands of Grenadians have come forward and expressed their views and made suggestions on the national economy and the 1982 proposed budget.

These meetings which began one week ago, are a follow-up to the recent historic conference on the national economy, in which over 1,000 delegates from mass organisations, trade unions, the armed forces, farmers and other sectors of the population participated.

Finance Minister Bernard Coard delivered a major report that reviewed the country's economic performance for 1981 and looked at the prospects for this year.

Designed to get the people's ideas about how to build a stronger economy and eliminate waste and corruption, each of the zonal councils, attended

by officials from the Ministry of Finance, Trade and Industry, followed a similar pattern.

For example, at Pomme Rose R.C. School in St. David's on Thursday night, Agricultural and General Workers Union (AGWU) president and New Jewel Movement (NJM) central committee member, Fitzroy Bain thoroughly analysed the economy in the context of "The Year of Economic Construction."

The meeting then broke into respective workshops for farmers, youths and women. Officials from the Finance Ministry led off discussions, using Bro. Coard's report as a basis.

Each workshop came up with a number of recommendations on how the PRG can increase recurrent revenue, build the economy and eliminate waste.

At the close of a zonal council in St. David's R.C. School on Monday



night, a women's workshop suggested that more co-operatives should be formed, livestock farms set up, new markets for farmers produce sought and a shoe factory opened.

The youths suggested that restrictions should be placed on Government transport and agricultural extension officers should be monitored, to see that they give their best.

Trade union members in Grand Roy, in their zonal council, felt the PRG should raise taxation on all luxury goods, and workers must receive more education or training so that they can produce more.

The youths, in their recommendations, said tax should be increased on cigarettes and alcohol and limits must be placed on the importation of canned soft drinks, while the use of local agro-industrial products should be encouraged.

Schoolchildren, they said, can also contribute by using waste lands and pointed out that the island's forestry resources can be fully exploited by opening furniture co-

operatives.

Other suggestions from the Pomme Rose zonal council were:

- \* Serious development of the garment industry;

- \* Extensive development of agro-industrial production, particularly cocoa

- \* Effective management of Government ministries and departments so that waste and corruption can be eliminated.

- \* Implementation of livestock farms, especially for chicken-rearing.

- \* Production of more sugar-cane to meet the country's demands.

- \* Re-organisation within some Ministries, particularly in agriculture.

- \* Diversification of trade so Grenada can also get better prices for its produce.

All suggestions will be taken before Bro. Coard for consideration in the 1982 budget and economic plan, which he will present next month.

Zonal council meetings will continue during next week.

## RADIX, LOUISON SPEAK AT INAUGURATION OF FISHING CO-OP

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

A LARGE and enthusiastic crowd turned out in Sauteurs, St. Patrick's, last Sunday afternoon, to witness the official opening of a modern fishing depot, a project of the 35-member St. Patrick's Fishing Co-operative Society.

The co-op, received a loan of \$67,000 from the National Co-operative Development Agency (NACDA) to finance the depot, which will purchase fish daily from fishermen in the area, for sale to the public and the fish-processing plant in True Blue.

Present at the opening were Minister of Justice Agro-industries and Fisheries, Kenrick Radix, Minister of Lands, Agriculture and Co-operatives, George Louison and NACDA's general secretary Robert Gordon.

This co-op, Bro. Louison told the crowd, must serve as an example to Grenada's fishermen, particularly those on the west coast.

NACDA, since its forma-

tion, he said, has so far disbursed close to \$1 million in loans among its 20-odd registered co-ops, and he urged the people to form more co-ops, so as to reduce unemployment.

Instituted by the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) less than two years ago, with the establishment of NACDA and the Land Reform Programme, the co-operative sector has already provided employment for more than 200 persons, mostly youths.

Noting that this is the Year of Economic Construction, Bro. Louison called on the people to contribute to the country's economic development by forming co-ops and, at the same time, "grow what we eat and eat what we grow."

Bro. Radix recalled that the fishing industry was identified as "a pillar of our economy," in the New Jewel Movement's (NJM) 1973 mani-

festos, which stated plans for fishing's full development.

He said that before the Revolution, some \$7 million was spent on importing fish and its by-products. Now that local fish resources are being exploited, such money can remain here and be put into other areas, he pointed out.

Also addressing the opening was the co-op's officer, Simon "Jarmal" Clarke.

The depot's chillroom (refrigerated compartment) can hold up to

3000 lbs of fish.

This means that fishermen in the area, who are expected to net about 1000 lbs of fish per week, will be able to stay out longer hours at sea, without worrying about spoilage.

On February 28, two new fishing boats, built with NACDA's assistance and managed by separate co-ops, will be launched.

NACDA has disclosed that, so far this year, some 15 proposals for setting up new co-ops have come before it.

CSO: 3025/200

## TWO-DAY MILITARY MANEUVERS RESPOND TO IMPERIALIST PLOTS

St Georges FREE WEST INDIAN in English 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

GRENADA'S largest military manoeuvre, the Julien Fedon Third Anniversary National Manoeuvre, began last night, with thousands of troops assembling at different concentration points throughout the country.

Involving all sections of the Revolutionary Armed Forces -- the army, police, militia and other para-military forces, they will, today and tomorrow, be carrying out mock attacks at various targets in real combat style.

The mood of the forces are high and, by their militancy and discipline they seem to be fittingly prepared for all the action in store.

This manoeuvre, being held in the spirit of Grenada's national hero and patriot, Julien Fedon, is part of the many activities marking the third anniversary of the March 13, 1979 people's Revolution, which overthrew the Eric Gairy dictatorship.

It is also needed against invasion by imperialism's troops or mercenaries.

For the past two weeks, small weekend manoeuvres and militia route marches in the various parishes were held regularly, as part of mobilisation efforts for this historic event.

Members of the public who always jubilantly joined the route marches in their districts, were also called upon to come forward and join the manoeuvres, in which they are now serving as cooks, medics and servicemen.

At the close of the manoeuvre, tomorrow at 3 p.m., the troops will converge at the Seagoon Pavillion in St. Andrew's, for a motorcade to St. George's, similar to the one held after last August's memorable "Heroes of the Homeland" manoeuvre.

They will mass together either in Queen's park or the Market Square, where they will

be addressed by members of the People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) including Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, who is expected to make a special announcement.

Emulation prizes will be given out to outstanding militia comrades and units which have excelled in overall performance, discipline and hard work. A certificate will also be given out to each participant.

As in previous manoeuvres, this one will again show imperialism and reaction that the Grenadian people are determined to defend their Revolution and its gains.

CSO: 3025/200



## BRIEFS

U.S. AIRPORT DONATION--A gift of \$680 was presented to the Airport Development Committee (ADC) last Thursday, by Clevroy Depradine of the New York-based Grenada Revolutionary League (GRL). The gift, as aprt of GRL's patriotism, commitment, and solidarity to Grenada and the Revolution, was received by ADC president Theresa Simeon, who expressed profound appreciation. Congratulating the ADC, the PRG and the Cuban construction workers "who gave a raw meaning to sacrifice and hardwork", Bro. Depradine said his organisation continues to admire and appreciate all the determined efforts being made to ensure the completion of the international airport, so vital to Grenada's economy. Formed soon after the March 13, 1979 Revolution, GRL started raising funds for Grenadian institutions and individuals who needed it for various reasons. This include \$1,350 for Margaret Williams of Sauteurs, who had serious eye problems that almost blinded her, some \$680 for the New Jewel Movement (NJM) in its drive to build a new party office, and gifts for the Young Pioneers Movement. On February 7, this year GRL assisted in organising a rally at the Flamingo Inn in New York to pay tribute to Grenadian heroes who died in the struggle for freedom, and to recall significant historical events leading up to the Revolution. In addition to buying airport bonds, GRL is now entering a new phase of solidarity with the Revolution -- excursions. From March 8-15, this year GRL will have its first excursion of about 20 people from New York to Grenada, designed to coincide with the third Festival of the Revolution. [St George FREE WEST INDIAN in English 20 Feb 82 p 3]

CSO: 3025/200

## REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATIONS ISSUE MANIFESTO

Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish 16 Feb 82 p 9A

[Text] The Guerrilla Army of the Poor (EGP), the Rebel Armed Forces (FAR), the Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA) and the Guatemalan Labor Party (National Leadership Group) (PGT) hereby declare to the people of Guatemala and to international public opinion:

With a deep-seated conviction about the Guatemalan Revolution and about our people's most deeply felt desires, we have continued furthering the path of revolutionary unity, and our people can rest assured that this time their efforts, struggles and sacrifices will be crowned with victory.

The unity of Guatemala's revolutionary forces is based on the strategy of the revolutionary people's war. It is the same unity that the great populations that have undergone massacres are now building to defend themselves and defeat our enemies. This unity is the outcome of the people's self-sacrificing struggles, limitless sufferings and experiences. It is unity to defend ourselves against the exploitation, oppression, discrimination and brutal repression that we are suffering. It is unity to struggle by means of the revolutionary people's war, to vanquish our enemies, to take power and install a revolutionary, patriotic, popular and democratic government.

The Guatemalan people are today waging the biggest revolutionary war in their history. It is a war in which laborers and peasant farmers, Indians and mestizos, Catholics and evangelists, men and women who can think and struggle and all patriotic and democratic segments of our people are taking part. It is a war that has already been going on for more than 20 years and that at present has spread practically throughout the country. Hundreds of patriots have given their lives in combat among the guerrilla ranks, and there are tens of thousands of people contributing their efforts and sacrifices day after day so that our people can shatter once and for all the longstanding chains of social injustice. It is a war in which we are defeating the enemy and that we are more sure today than ever will be crowned with victory.

The people of Guatemala are waging the revolutionary people's war because the wealthiest Guatemalans and foreigners have left us no other option

for liberating ourselves from repression, exploitation, oppression, discrimination and dependence on other countries.

#### The Most Disgraceful Genocide in the Americas

The most disgraceful genocide ever on the continent is taking place today in Guatemala. Never has a country of the Americas suffered such a major and reprehensible slaughter. Since 1954, when anticommunist reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists overthrew the democratic government of Jacobo Arbenz, 83,500 citizens have been murdered in Guatemala. In 1981 alone, the number of victims of the government's repression reached the chilling figure of 13,500.

The genocide being perpetrated by the so-called National Army and by the regime's various arms of repression is claiming victims without distinction as to age or sex, mainly among the Indian population, among mestizo rural and urban workers, among Christians, among progressive students and professionals and among politicians in the democratic opposition.

Panzos, Chajul, Cotzal, Santiago Atitlan, Sacala, San Jose Poaquil, Chuabajito, Coya, Suntelaj, Rabinal, Semuy, Chupol, San Antonio Huista and other horrible slaughters that are less well-known are indelibly etched in our national awareness as testimony of the bestial genocide that the regime is perpetrating against the Indian population in particular. The comrades who were burned to death on 31 January 1980 in the Spanish Embassy will remain in the hearts of the people forever as an example of a martyrdom in which Indians, mestizos, laborers, peasant farmers, villagers, Christians and students fell shoulder to shoulder.

In the last 18 months alone, 12 Catholic priests and 190 catechists have been slain, as well as 49 democratic newsmen, all just because they remained loyal to their consciences and their commitment to the Guatemalan people. Every day an average of 36 persons are kidnaped, declared missing or slain in Guatemala. Their brutally tortured and mutilated remains are later found in common graves, in clandestine burial sites at the bottom of ravines or by the sides of roads.

In 1981 the regime shifted from individual slayings to village-wide genocides. During the antiguerrilla offensives in 1981 the Lucas army began to apply the scorched earth policy, destroying crops, killing animals and burning houses. One example of this policy is the destruction of entire villages in El Peten, along the border with Belize and in Usumacinta, whose population has been forced to take refuge in Mexico. Furthermore, the regime's air force bombs a defenseless populace and utilizes helicopters to extend its massacres.

Over the last few months the so-called National Army has begun to organize reactionary militias, in most cases by means of threats, in a vain attempt to turn what is actually a confrontation between an entire people and

their domestic and foreign oppressors into a civil war. Taking a cowardly and criminal approach, it arms its troops among the civilian population and installs its barracks in the center of towns. Not since the days of the Spanish Conquest has our people known a war of extermination like this one.

### The Power Crisis of the Ruling Classes

The power of Guatemala's ruling classes is currently in a crisis, an economic, political and military crisis. The power of the ruling classes is crumbling, and they can no longer continue ruling as they used to. It is only by force of arms that they are still in power.

Guatemala is currently experiencing an acute economic crisis because the wealthy have taken most of their capital out of the country and placed it in foreign banks. Since 1979, the year of the Sandinist Revolution's triumph, the wealthy have taken more than 500 million quetzals (equivalent to dollars) out of the country. In September 1981 alone more than 119 quetzals went overseas. By late last year the Bank of Guatemala had only 23 million in foreign currency, and the government has begun requesting aid from international lending institutions to cover its outlays.

In 1981 the price of a quintal of coffee was \$95, and of the 3½ million quintals produced in Guatemala, only 1½ million will be sold overseas. Wealthy foreigners do not want to invest their money in Guatemala for fear of political instability, and foreign banks are refusing loans to the wealthy and to the government.

More factories shut down every day. This is because the wealthy are taking their capital out of the country, because there are no foreign loans and because domestic industry has begun to lose the market that it had until a few years ago in Central America. The Central American Common Market is shutting down because the power of the ruling classes is crumbling and revolutionary struggles are on the rise. The construction industry has entered a crisis, and tourism is on the verge of collapse.

For the working people all this means fewer jobs, lower wages, increasingly expensive basic commodities and increasingly tough working conditions. And this is happening in a country in which in 1975 36,365 children under the age of 5 were reported to have died from curable diseases; in which 81 percent of that age group is undernourished; in which 76 percent of the population in the country's capital does not have drinking water, which is nonexistent in the countryside; in which there is only 1 doctor per 100,000 inhabitants; in which 80 percent of the population does not know how to read or write; in which there was a housing shortage of 674,000 units in 1976, a figure that rose after the earthquake that year; in which 90 percent of homes in the countryside have dirt floors; a country, finally, in which the main items of mass consumption have increased about 30 percent in price since 1975.

The political crisis that the power of the ruling classes is undergoing is reflected in the fact that they are able to maintain control of the State only by force. The ruling classes have never had the support of the people and now they have also lost the support of the middle class. They have taken it upon themselves to murder Social Democratic leaders Manuel Colom Argueta and Alberto Fuentes Mohr, as well as hundreds of members and intermediate personnel of the democratic parties.

The main culprit in the slaughter of our people and in the current economic, political and military crisis is the group of new rich, made up of ranking military officers and corrupt, greedy and repressive officials who are accumulating wealth through the machinery of government and becoming a segment of the ruling classes, based also on control of the Armed Forces command. It is this new class segment that is currently ruling, at defiant odds with the other sectors of the exploiting classes.

The traditional ruling classes refuse to accept the dominance of this new group. On the other hand, however, they feel that the so-called National Army has to continue guaranteeing the survival of the system of exploitation, oppression, discrimination and repression that they all benefit from, all of which means another contradiction within the already chronic crisis of Guatemala's economic and social fabric.

At present Guatemala's ruling classes are politically fragmented. The ruling classes and the imperialists see the upcoming presidential election in March as their last political chance to save the system of exploitation, oppression and repression from defeat. The Reagan administration felt that the regime's mask had to be changed and a civilian installed as president. However, the ambitions of power of each segment of the ruling classes and the absence of real programs to overcome the current crisis have prevented them from coming to terms. None of the four presidential candidates is willing to renounce his intention of taking over the government.

No one in Guatemala believes in the hoax of elections anymore. From one presidential election to the next more and more citizens do not bother to vote, because they know not only that there is always fraud but also that all the candidates represent the wealthy. The people have not had their own candidate for the past 30 years. Moreover, the ruling classes will have a bigger problem on their hands this time. Elections will not be held in 60 percent of the nation's territory, precisely where most of Guatemala's population lives, because the people there reject them and because they are acknowledged as combat zones.

The military crisis of the ruling classes' power is reflected in the increasingly frequent defeats that the so-called National Army is suffering at the hands of the Guerrilla Revolutionary Organizations. It is reflected in the fact that the revolutionary people's war has spread almost all over the country and mainly in the fact that the people have joined this revolutionary effort en masse and that there is widespread grassroots support for the combatants.



The revolutionary people's war is aflame today in all four corners of the country. In the west, in the north, in the south, in the east and in the capital itself, victorious guerrilla battles are waged every day and mass acts of sabotage and propaganda are carried out in support of the guerrilla war.

The revolutionary forces are maintaining a constant siege along our borders, on estates, in oil-producing zones, along roads, in tourist centers and in working class districts in the capital. Practically all indigenous peoples have joined the revolutionary people's war and along with the mestizo population are supporting thousands and thousands of guerrillas.

In 1981 the revolutionary organizations shifted from taking over villages and estates to taking over municipal and departmental capitals, from armed propaganda actions to widespread harassment and the start of systematic operations to annihilate the enemy's forces. In 1981 the adversary suffered about 3,200 casualties at our hands, including policemen, soldiers and agents and members of the local enemy government in the countryside and the city.

Our guerrilla units have begun to seize weapons from the enemy, to destroy his means of transportation and to down his planes and helicopters. We have shifted from smaller to bigger units and although we were dealt a number of major blows, we completely defeated the offensives that the enemy launched in 1981 against the strongholds of the revolution in the city and the countryside.

The revolutionary people's war is spreading, gaining more support among the masses and raising the level of its offensive. Guatemala's Indians, exploited, oppressed and discriminated against, have risen up and by joining the revolutionary struggle alongside the mestizo working masses, have decided the outcome of this war.

Meanwhile, the people's and democratic organizations have continued battling for their grievances, making use of a wide range of methods of struggle both here and abroad. Thanks to their efforts international solidarity with the Guatemalan people has increased greatly in 1981. The Democratic Front Against the Repression (FDCR) and 31 January Popular Front (FP-31) have earned themselves a special place in this effort. New and bigger struggles are in store for the organized masses this year.

#### The International Situation and Foreign Intervention

Faced with the victorious rise of the revolutionary people's war and the defeat that is hanging over Guatemala's ruling classes, our enemies have no other choice than to prop up this rotting government through outside intervention. A Reagan administration-supported coup d'etat might be another futile option that ambitious and equally repressive groups could try in a bid to resolve the current crisis of the reactionary government.

The entire world is experiencing an era of political and social change. Peoples are rising up and entering the battle for their national liberation and definitive social emancipation, unfurling the banners of the revolution. The warlike clique in the U.S. Government, led by Ronald Reagan, is desperately struggling to maintain its dominance and hegemony by futilely attempting to regain its power around the world, while making a vain bid in Central America and the Caribbean to contain the revolutionary struggle of peoples. In their overweening ambition to maintain dominance, Reagan and his clique have again resorted to the policy of the cold war, of the arms race and of intimidating nations with the nuclear threat. Mankind is in danger of vanishing, and this is another, stronger justification for the struggle of our peoples.

Central America and the Caribbean are currently one of the main areas of conflict. In addition to the indomitable presence of Revolutionary Cuba, the area also has the glorious Sandinist Revolution, which is in power, the revolution in Grenada, the heroic revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people and the victorious revolutionary people's struggle that is being waged in Guatemala.

The Reagan administration is threatening the Cuban Revolution in an increasingly aggressive manner. It is making unsuccessful efforts to heighten its economic and political blockade and has even dared to threaten armed intervention against the Cuban people. At the same time it is promoting political harassment against the revolution in Grenada.

In Central America the Reagan administration is promoting all sorts of military blocs, political alliances, conspiracies and armed interventions against the Sandinist Revolution. In El Salvador it has lent its total support to the genocidal Military-Christian Democrat Junta by providing it with economic, military and political aid and diplomatic backing. In Guatemala it is currently helping Romeo Lucas's bloodthirsty regime by furnishing it with weapons, military transports, spare parts and munitions and sponsoring direct intervention by Israel, Argentina, Chile, Taiwan and the mercenary forces that it recruits from among the world's scum.

It is trying to build a stronghold in Honduras and to turn the reactionary extremists in that country into Central America's counterrevolutionary policeman and a spearhead against revolutions in the area. But these attempts have come up against the opposition of the Honduran people and the patriotic stand by a major segment of the Armed Forces.

Costa Rica is struggling with a distressing economic situation that is due mainly to the monetary policy that the International Monetary Fund imposed on it, which is part of the Reagan administration's policy towards democratic governments. This imperialist maneuver has led to the bankruptcy of the Costa Rican economy. The democratic freedoms that existed in that country have begun fading away.

In spite of the death of their top anti-imperialist leader, Gen Omar Torrijos, the Panamanian people are intrepidly continuing their struggle for sovereignty over the Canal Zone, which is currently in the hands of the United States.

The emancipation of the people of Belize took place in 1981, as they formed an independent state in spite of the designs and threats of the military clique and the reactionaries in Guatemala. Their independence, which we are thrilled to salute, will now be subject to the pressures and blackmail of imperialism, which will try to divert the people of Belize from their just stand of nonalignment.

As part of its plans to contain revolution in the area, the Reagan administration is trying to rebuild the so-called Northern Triangle by promoting an alliance among the armies of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. It has formed a new aggressive bloc in which it has included the governments of Costa Rica, Honduras and El Salvador, mangling the word democracy; this is nothing more than another of its conspiracies to attack the Sandinist Revolution and the peoples of Central America in struggle.

#### The Unity of the Entire Guatemalan People in the Revolutionary Struggle

Faced with the grave situation into which our people have been plunged and faced with the dangers that imperialist intervention poses to the peoples of Central America and the Caribbean, Guatemala's guerrilla revolutionary organizations proclaim that our people's road to definitive national and social emancipation is the revolutionary people's war. This is the only safe road that the Guatemalan people can take to seize power and install a revolutionary, patriotic, people's democratic government that will do away with exploitation, oppression, discrimination, repression and foreign dependence once and for all.

To achieve this great objective, our revolutionary organizations are calling for a broad Front of National Patriotic Unity that will represent the broadest alliance of our entire people and that, led by its Revolutionary Vanguard and pursuing the strategy of the revolutionary people's war, will defeat the wealthy Guatemalans and foreigners who are repressing, exploiting, oppressing and discriminating against us and install a revolutionary, patriotic, people's democratic government.

The politico-military revolutionary organizations that are proclaiming this historic unity of revolutionary Guatemalans today would like to issue a brotherly appeal to the faction of the Guatemalan Labor Party that has not yet joined the revolutionary people's war to begin talking about accepting revolutionary unity on the grounds of unifying its line, on the unrenounceable grounds of accepting and joining the strategy of the revolutionary people's war in practice and on the grounds of the basic objectives that we are outlining in this document as national revolutionary unity.

## Main Points in the Program of the Revolutionary, Patriotic, People's Democratic Government

The revolutionary, patriotic, people's democratic government that we will set up in Guatemala pledges before the Guatemalan people and the peoples of the world to accomplish the following five basic points in its government program:

I. The revolution will put an end to repression of the people and will guarantee citizens their right to life and peace, the supreme rights of human beings.

The revolution will put an end to the repression of the people and will do away with once and for all the political regime that has claimed the right to murder its opponents to maintain power. Since 1954 the government of the wealthy, repressive exploiters has slain tens of thousands of Guatemalans for political reasons. To the revolution this bloodshed entails a commitment to liberty, peace and respect for life.

II. The revolution will lay the groundwork for meeting the basic needs of the masses by ending the economic and political domination of the wealthy, repressive nationals and foreigners who rule Guatemala.

The main cause of our people's poverty is the economic and political domination of the wealthy, repressive nationals and foreigners who rule Guatemala. The revolution will end this domination and see to it that all those who produce wealth with their creative efforts benefit from the fruits of their labor.

The holdings of the repressive wealthy will pass into the hands of the revolutionary government, which will see to it that this wealth is used to meet the needs of the working people. The revolution will guarantee a true agrarian reform by providing land to people who will work it individually, in groups or in cooperatives.

The revolution will guarantee small and medium-sized farm holdings and will parcel out the lands that are today owned by ranking military officers and corrupt, greedy and repressive businessmen and officials to those who are working it with their own hands.

The revolution will guarantee small and medium-sized business and will promote the creation and development of the national industry that Guatemala needs to develop.

The revolution will guarantee effective price controls to benefit the masses and at the same time permit reasonable profits that are not detrimental to the people.

By seizing power from wealthy nationals and foreigners, the revolution will create job opportunities and will guarantee by law decent wages for all urban and rural workers.



Government in the hands of the people will be the foundation for resolving the major health care, housing and illiteracy problems that the overwhelming majority of the Guatemalan people are suffering from.

III. The revolution will guarantee equality between Indians and mestizos by doing away with cultural oppression and discrimination.

The dominance of the wealthy is the main reason for the cultural oppression and discrimination that the Indian population suffers in Guatemala. In order to do away with cultural oppression and discrimination, the Indian population, as a basic segment of the Guatemalan people, must first of all participate in political power.

The participation of the Indian population in political power, alongside the mestizo population, will enable us to meet the major land, job, health care, housing and welfare needs that the Indian population currently has.

Meeting these needs is the primary condition for achieving equality between the Indian and the mestizo population. The second condition for insuring equality is to respect the Indian population's culture and acknowledge their right to maintain their identity. Developing a culture that embodies and integrates the historic roots of our people is one of the revolution's great objectives. Indians and mestizos in power will decide Guatemala's future face.

IV. The revolution will guarantee the creation of a new society in which all patriotic, grassroots and democratic sectors are represented in government.

The revolution will respect the right of the people to elect their local, municipal and national authorities.

All citizens who are able and willing to contribute their labor, their knowledge or their capital to help Guatemala emerge from poverty, backwardness and dependence will have a place in the new society. The patriotic businessmen who are willing to help achieve this great goal will enjoy full guarantees, the only condition being that they respect the interests of the working people.

The revolution will guarantee the right to organize politically, freedom of expression and freedom of religion, as ways of enabling all citizens to help build the new society.

The revolution will pass harsh judgment on its stubborn repressive enemies, the clique of ranking military officers and their accomplices, who are the ones who have ordered and directed the repression of the people.

The revolution will be flexible in judging those who have received orders to repress the people and will keep in mind those who having received orders to repress the people, have refrained from doing so.



The revolution will put an end to the compulsory and discriminatory military draft. The new Revolutionary People's Army that the people of Guatemala will build to guarantee the security and defense of the homeland will include all of the patriotic officers and enlisted men who have not stained their hands with the people's blood.

In the new society women will enjoy the same rights as men to the extent that they share equal obligations with men or obligations that are even greater because of the duties of motherhood. Children and the elderly will enjoy the protection they deserve because of the contributions they will make or have made to the production of social wealth.

The revolution acknowledges the Christian people as one of the pillars of the new society, inasmuch as their beliefs and faith have been placed in service to the freedom of all Guatemalans.

V. The revolution will guarantee a policy of nonalignment and international cooperation, which poor countries need to develop in today's world, a policy based on the self-determination of peoples.

Nonalignment with the big powers and international cooperation are necessities in today's complex, interdependent world.

Poor countries need foreign investment, which must be arranged on the basis of respect for the national sovereignty of each country, while bearing in mind the needs of poor peoples and acknowledging reasonable profits on investments from other countries. To this end, political stability is indispensable in each country. Without political stability there can be no international cooperation. International cooperation is possible regardless of ideology or political regime as long as the self-determination of each nation is respected.

We will forge revolutionary unity among the entire people of Guatemala!  
We will wage the revolutionary people's war! We will overthrow the exploitative, oppressive, discriminatory and repressive regime! We will take power and install a revolutionary, patriotic, people's democratic government!  
Our fiercely spirited people would rather be dead than enslaved...!

Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG), Guatemala, January 1982

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CSO: 3010/1033

## GUEVARA FACTION DEFENDS VICTORY IN COMMUNIQUE

PA120454 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1205 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Manifesto to the people of Guatemala" issued by the Guatemalan Democratic Popular Front, comprising the Revolutionary Party, the Democratic Institutional Party and the National Unity Front; no date given]

[Text] We have seen with great sadness how the tremendous turnout this past Sunday, 7 March 1982--a truly civic celebration in which the people showed courage and democratic fervor and rejected the calls of international communism--has unfortunately been overshadowed by the sad spectacle being offered to the world by those political leaders who are about to lose the elections. The frustration caused by their inability to accept an electoral defeat has led them to hide behind lies and slander.

Faced with this situation, it is our duty to reiterate that the voting process was and is under the vigilance and supervision of the delegates of those very political parties and of the local and international media.

Now that for the first time in our electoral history we have full guarantees from the constitutional president of the republic and, through a procedure approved by all the competing parties, we have been able to reduce the time required to obtain the preliminary results of the elections, it seems ironic that it is precisely those who stood out in the past as masters of electoral fraud that appear confused today about the clarity of the electoral process.

There are legal procedures for solving cases in which the voting results of the telegraphic messages do not match those contained in the minutes signed by the voting table delegates. Should there be any such cases, these legal procedures should be followed in due time by the parties. To do otherwise shows that their dark and premeditated purpose is to create problems for the country.

Because of all of this, and in the face of threats of a resort to force and a disturbance of the peace, the parties and civic organizations that support and have practically achieved the victory of Gen Anibal Guevara Rodriguez and Ramiro Ponce Monroy forcefully inform the Guatemalan people that:

1. The peace and progress of Guatemala are partisan interests above all; thus, they will try to avoid falling prey to the bloody game into which they are being led by the parties of organized violence.

2. It has been clearly shown that the Guatemalan citizens had only two choices: the extreme right, whether open or covert, and the new era of the center-left.

3. The people freely and by a majority chose the alternative for freedom and progress; this decision shall be respected through the use of all institutional means available.

4. Should it be necessary, the members of all parties and pro-Guevara unions and organized civic groups are willing to defend their victory in any terrain chosen by the liberationist parties, since the latter, when they have participated alone in elections, have always been the losers.

People of Guatemala: Peace, justice and progress will be achieved during the new era, which begins today. Nothing and no one will stop this.

CSO: 3010/1083

## OPPOSITION WORKING PEOPLE'S ALLIANCE RAPS RODNEY SENTENCE

Port-of-Spain SUNDAY GUARDIAN in English 28 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

GEORGETOWN, Sat, (Cana) — Guyana's opposition Working People's Alliance (WPA) has described Donald Rodney as a political prisoner and denounced his imprisonment on Friday for 18 months for being in possession of the bomb that killed his brother, historian and WPA co-leader Dr. Walter Rodney.

Dr. Rodney was killed on June 13, 1980, when a bomb exploded in a car in which he and Donald were sitting.

The WPA said Donald's sentence was a cynical compounding of his brother's assassination. The ruling by Magistrate Norma Jackman was also condemned in Barbados by Dr. Rodney's widow, Patricia, who said it was "foul" and "obscene".

Referring to \$4,000 fined by Magistrate Jackman as bail for Donald's release pending an appeal, the WPA said the administration was already in possession of \$4,000 lodged as surety for Donald Rodney since his arrest in June 1980.

Another of Dr. Rodney's brothers, Hubert, who is out of the country, had deposited the money when Donald was originally charged. But a legal regulation requires that he (Hubert) must sign for its reapplication now that his brother has been convicted, or that another \$4,000 must be deposited.

The WPA statement said Rodney was convicted in the face of admissions by prosecution witnesses that the bomb that killed his brother might have triggered by remote control. "The regime is not even morally strong enough to permit the acquittal of this innocent man," the WPA stated.

The WPA also called for an unconditional release of Rodney and said that pressure should be brought on the Guyana Government to accord him the status of a political prisoner.

CSO: 3025/201

'GLEANER' INTERVIEWS SEAGA ON RANGE OF CURRENT TOPICS

Kingston THE SUNDAY GLEANER in English 28 Feb 82 p 13

[Interview with Prime Minister Seaga by Fred Archer]

[Text] ARCHER: You were very successful last year in raising finance, Prime Minister. The question now is how will the money be used, the effort implemented. What is the biggest problem that you see?

SEAGA: Well, the big problem always has been, and continues to be, foreign exchange. That's an impersonal problem. The personal problem, of course, is unemployment.

ARCHER: I was thinking in human terms really.

Unemployment

SEAGA: Well, in human terms the answer really is unemployment. But to create more employment means more investment capital, more investment capital means that once you have fully utilised all the investment that is available from local resources, you have to look overseas. And, of course, looking overseas means mobilising more foreign exchange.

We did remarkably well last year in the conclusion of an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the re-financing of the country's commercial loans, and even raising new finance. And that enabled us to have a smoothly functioning year. This year the resources will be greater than last year, but they are still not large enough to meet all the requirements. The problem that we're facing this year is that the flow of foreign exchange does not come on an even date. In the first few months of the year it's very limited. In the latter part of the year there's a substantial flow, which provides not only the normal resources but an increment over and above the previous year.

Notwithstanding all that, the budgetary programme this year will concentrate on employment. We will be carrying out special programmes which will provide for a substantial increase in employment in the rural areas. In addition to that the revival of the construction sector will provide a substantial increase in employment in the urban areas. So that between them both, this year we can speak of making an impact on employment.



Of course, this is not a solution, but it's a good first step.

ARCHER: Do you have an estimated figure of the reduction in unemployment?

SEAGA: No, I don't think we can give you a figure in respect of any one year. But we know, for instance, in the programme of works that has been designed to deal with rural road construction, that we hope to employ some 25,000 people in the course of the year.

#### Marshall Plan

ARCHER: You put forward the idea of a Marshall Plan for the Caribbean a year ago. Now we have what the Americans call the Caribbean Basin Initiative. How well does that conform to what you had in mind?

SEAGA: I used the term Marshall Plan only because, when dealing with journalists in a foreign country, you have to use a term that they recognise. The Marshall Plan proposal differs to a large extent from what is involved in the Caribbean Basin Initiative, but it was a convenient way to get a description across of the basic concept and that is that there was a need for a special effort to be made to transfer more resources into a particular area, which was what the Marshall Plan did.

The Marshall Plan did it by making all kinds of facilities and credits available. In this case that is not the mechanism that will be used. Public aid flows will be improved. But basically, a new dimension is being added in the CBI, and that is to transfer more resources through private sector mechanisms and facilities. This is because the private sector in the Caribbean is the productive sector, and if you want to increase employment and productivity you have to transfer resources through the private sector.

The public sector will put in the infrastructure. But the public sector isn't able to create lasting jobs. It isn't able to stimulate growth the way the private sector can. So any attempt to reach the Caribbean area, and to meaningfully improve the standard of living, has to have a twin thrust. And this is what the CBI is all about. Like the Marshall Plan it is transferring resources, except that in this area the mechanisms are different.

#### Rockefeller Committee

ARCHER: Are you personally satisfied with the progress of the Rockefeller committee? Will there be enough concrete results from the inquiries, do you think?

SEAGA: A lot of the inquiries are really just beginning to take place.

You must remember that this committee was formed just about this time last year.

ARCHER: It is early days, I agree.

SEAGA: The committee went through a period of structuring itself; that is, breaking up into sub-committees. And the sub-committees consisted of men who were living hundreds or thousands of miles apart. They had to meet to form their own plans of operations and objectives, and it was towards the end of last year that they really came together as a group of committees reporting back.

During that time, it is true, some proposals were processed by the various committees. But they really have just begun to move into the area of operation in which they know what they want to do and are going out to get it done. And some of the committees are producing some very interesting and very useful results.

The most important results will appear more in this year than last year. I'm very satisfied that the committee went through all the correct procedures and processes to establish itself properly, that it has established itself on a firm basis that can lead to good results, and that these results are beginning to appear.

#### U.S. Recession

ARCHER: Is the American recession going to affect their aid to, or co-operation with, Jamaica to any large extent?

SEAGA: I don't think it will affect our aid programmes to any great extent, but it most certainly will affect decision making in terms of private investment. If the financing for private investment has to be found in the United States, then there is the normal reluctance to borrow in a period of high interest rates for any purpose, whether domestic or external. So naturally some of the investment that would have come on-stream already would be delayed.

There are areas in which the recession in the U.S. has reacted on us somewhat gravely. Bauxite and alumina, in particular. Tourism, too. But notwithstanding, negative impact, we've managed, in one of the worst years since the early thirties, to show positive results in overall growth, and to survive the problems of both bauxite and tourism on the international front.

#### Leakage

ARCHER: Talking foreign exchange, have you any calculation of how much seepage there is from the foreign exchange that should be coming in?

SEAGA: I wish I could remember the figure. There was a calculation made. It's mostly in the tourist industry. There is, of course, some being lost through various practices, over-invoicing and so on, in the industrial sector. I don't think we have any figure on that. But if we look at the inflows which we should be getting from the tourist industry, I think the figure is something like 36 per cent of gross receipts that escape.

ARCHER: Are there any planned means of reducing that figure?

SEAGA: Yes, this year our target is to reduce it to 30 per cent by various ways in which we can tighten up.

ARCHER: You think that is the best that can be hoped for in the short term?

SEAGA: Yes, certainly in a one-year period. It takes different steps every year, but it's very difficult to close the gap because the dollars are out on the street. It's not all going into the hotels, but getting into higgler's hands and that sort of thing.

JBC TV

ARCHER: JBC Television is going to have a second channel. What possibility is there of a competitive station being allowed?

SEAGA: There's no question about the fact that JBC is not going to have any monopoly on commercial television. What we are seeking to do is to give them a headstart, having regard to the fact that the station was almost destroyed during the last few years.

The role that has been cut out for JBC is a very large one in terms of not just entertainment, but for education. To fulfil it, either very substantial public resources would be required, or a headstart in establishing their revenue earning capacity. Having given that time we are going to have to, and would want to, give the opportunity to others to establish other television channels.

The question of when that time will come is something we are looking at now, so as to be able to say to JBC, you have a headstart for so many years, and after that we are going to open up the market to other applicants so you had better make the best use of this period.

#### Progress in 20 Years

ARCHER: Jamaica will have been independent for 20 years this year. It is a difficult question, but how would you assess the progress of the country in that time.

SEAGA: The best progress is always the one that you look back and recognise. There are two ways of doing things. One is that you do something in dramatic fashion in which everyone knows it happens. That usually tends to disrupt the society, and you eventually get only a part of what you are intending to achieve. The other is a gradual form of change which leads to progress that in the end you can look back on and say, "Oh, things really have changed." That means that everything has moved smoothly in the change.

This is what has happened over the 20 years. The most significant feature of independence is that things have changed without disruption. Now this was more so through the first ten years of independence than in the latter part. But, notwithstanding the extent to which the latter half attempted to achieve radical change, we have been able to distil even from that period an element of change which the people wanted; and we have shown that the people have an

inherent strength of belief in the system, that they were able to defend it against the most radical attacks that we faced in that period.

#### Gradual Change

So the 20 year period has displayed two things: one, that there has been gradual change which has cumulatively effected a transformation within the country over that period of time; and two, that there has been a resistance to unwanted change which the country as a small democracy was able to weather. And to weather in terms of using the political system and the process of the ballot, which speaks very strongly of the capabilities of the country as a democratic nation.

So independence has established the bona fides of the country in terms of its ability to not only establish democracy, but to maintain it - and against very strong odds. And it has also established that it has the capacity to change, and to change in a meaningful way, without drama or chaos.

NEXT WEEK the P.M. speaks about himself.

CSO: 3025/201

## SHEARER REPORTS ON INCREASE IN EXPORTS, DEBT PAYMENTS

## Rise in CARICOM Trade

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Jamaica's exports to CARICOM in January 1982 showed an increase of more than 80 per cent over January 1981 figures, and, in the case of fresh foods, the increase for this period was 190 per cent. This was announced by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, at a luncheon to honour export farmers on Wednesday, February 17.

Giving the keynote address at the Terra Nova function hosted by the Jamaica National Export Corporation, the Deputy Prime Minister said that this encouraging turn around in CARICOM trade showed that the expanded export promotion programmes of the J.N.E.C. working closely with other Government institutions and the private sector, had been having the desired effect.

These programmes included promotion and selling training and quality control, geared to assist the agricultural sector, he said. Export marketing, the premiere mandate of the J.N.E.C., he noted, would assume new dimensions in 1982, with the corporation now carrying out active market penetration programmes for 21 agricultural products in the U.S. and Canada.

The Development Division of the J.N.E.C. had been very active in educating farmers in the area of post-harvest handling, and planned three major seminars in rural areas this year featuring cost and pricing, documentation and export financing.

WORKING CLOSELY with the Jamaica Agricultural Society and the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Shearer said, the J.N.E.C. was also conducting special market studies in the U.S. on the possibility of an export market there for bananas, and had also established association with the American Spice Trade Association. In addition, the Corporation would be doing a targeted sales promotion in Germany for Jamaican cigars.

"We must recognise," Mr. Shearer stressed, "that we have to expand the share of the markets we have continue the search for new markets through the Jamaica National Export Corporation and private sector sources. We must increase our



export earnings substantially from traditional and non-traditional crops to enable the country to pay off its debts and meet its recurrent obligations. There is no other way for this nation to survive and move forward."

#### Catch-Up on Debt Arrears

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 26 Feb 82 pp 1, 16

[Text]

**JAMAICA'S ARREARS** on overseas payments for imports and services, which stood at U.S. \$105-million at the beginning of 1981, are projected to be paid in full by the end of September this year.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, the Rt. Hon. Hugh Shearer, said on Friday night that in order to restore the country's credit-worthiness thereby securing access to essential goods and services from overseas, the Government had been obliged to deal with the problem of payments of arrears as a major priority.

At the end of January this year, the arrears had been reduced to U.S.\$54.7 million and the Government was moving to pay them off completely by the end of September this year.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the St. Andrew Business and Professional Women's Club at the Casa Monte Hotel, St. Andrew, Mr. Shearer observed that the club was well aware of the difficulties faced by the Government in tackling the development of the country.

Using unemployment as an example, he cited the latest available figures which indicated an over-all unemployment rate of some 26% of the labour force, which reflected a reduction from the 1980 figure of nearly 30%, but which was still "frighteningly high".

Those figures meant that there were some 260,000 adult persons in Jamaica without work, that 15.1% of the male work-force was unemployed while for women the figure was 38.6%. The unemployment rate among young people between 14-29 years was 41.9%. In light of such a situation, the creation of productive employment remained a priority need in Jamaica's development.

**THERE WAS A COMPLEX OF PROBLEMS** with which the country had to deal if it was to succeed in this development efforts, he went on.

"But in dealing with this complex of problems, there is one simple proposition that is fundamental to a solution: the country must increase its productive activity and must increase its capacity to earn foreign exchange. It is only by this means that we will be able to provide the additional employment opportunities that are necessary and earn the foreign exchange that is required, if we are, to maintain and improve the standards of living of all our people," he said.

Government's current loan programme was an essential element in economic recovery, because Jamaica has to overcome the state of inertia into which the economy had fallen, thus the loans were needed to re-start the engines.

"But let us never lull ourselves into believing that these loans can be anything more than the means to that end: They cannot be an end in themselves. And

let us never forget that loans have to be repaid with interest," he said.

**MR. SHEARER SUGGESTED** that fundamental to a chievement of national objectives was, above all else, an awareness and acknowledgement that the job could be done successfully, only if we were efficient and dedicated in tackling it.

"We cannot afford to be inefficient producers of the products that we grow and manufacture - inefficient, that is, in terms of cost and quality. We cannot afford to devote our manufacturing capability to the production of miniscule quantities of goods for a limited domestic market - a market that will remain limited until we can break out of the vicious cycle of simply producing for and selling to ourselves."

"We cannot afford such inefficiencies because we would then never be able to create the productive jobs and increase our export earnings, as we must", Mr. Shearer declared.

**THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER** noted that the country needed to understand that the export market could be rewarding for the efficient and the hard-working; but it offered no rewards to the inefficient and the careless.

Pricing was important, but to maintain the interest of customers more than that was needed. Buyers were interested in quality and the maintenance of standards, styling and presentation, and they expected efficiency in their business dealings.

Jamaica should never forget that it did not have a monopoly in any of the preferred markets, as other countries enjoyed the same arrangements, and some were making use of them.

"There are many Jamaican entrepreneurs who have chosen to go after the export market, and are able to point to successes in that field. I commend them for their enterprise, their skill and their determination, and on their recognition that Jamaica's development depends on their success.

"There are so many others in the country whom I urge to emulate these pioneers, and to take advantage of the opportunities that exist. By doing so they play an important part in the development of our country", Mr. Shearer said.

PAPER NOTES EXISTENCE OF UNNAMED DETAINEES IN GRENADA

Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 3 Mar 82 p 3

[Unattributed item, under heading "Appeal for Grenadians"]

[Text]

A number of Grenadian Nationals are still being held in detention by the People's Revolutionary Government of Mr. Maurice Bishop.

Not all the names of those detainees are known publicly and there is a risk of these Grenadians being forgotten, and even "disappearing." It is important that this be not allowed to happen.

Relatives and friends of persons still being held in detention should send the names of those in detention to friends in territories other than Grenada with a request that the names be forwarded to the Press in the region for publication.

CSO: 3025/201

## BRIEFS

**NEW CANADIAN LOAN**--A loan agreement for Canadian \$5.11 million was signed on Wednesday, Feb. 17 by Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Edward Seaga. The loan is for procuring additional food products from Canada. Signing on behalf of the Government of Canada was the High Commissioner, Mr. T. B. Sheehan, at a ceremony held at Jamaica House. This is the third loan agreement that Canada has signed with Jamaica during the past year. The first was for a loan of (Ca.) \$3-million in February 1981 and the second for (Ca.) \$4.5 million in August, both for the purchase of foodstuffs. The foodstuffs to be purchased include tinned sardines, salted cod and pollock, counter and baking flour. The loan is being made available on concessional terms and with a 30-year maturity. For the first seven years it will be free of interest after which there will be a 3 per cent interest per annum. At the signing, Mr. Sheehan noted that the new loan agreement had been processed in just a few weeks, an indication of Canada's endeavour to speed up aid delivery to assist Jamaica in its economic recovery programme, and to meet short-term needs. [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Feb 82 p 2]

**BAUXITE SETTLEMENT**--Normality has returned to the bauxite industry, with the resumption yesterday morning of some 300 maintenance workers employed by JAMALCO at Halse Hall, Clarendon. This move followed an agreement reached between the five bauxite companies and the NWU, which represents the workers, on Saturday, February 13. A phased resumption of work at Alcan Jamaica Limited's Kirkvine and Ewarton installations had started from Monday of last week. The Gleaner understands that by Thursday, February 25, all regular employees will be recalled to Ewarton and by Monday, March 1, all regular employees will be called to Kirkvine. The resumption of maintenance workers at Jamalco yesterday was the first phase of what is expected to be full resumption within 16-days. A meeting was held yesterday morning between the union and JAMALCO workers where the union accepted the agreement and the back-to-work formula. Commenting on the resumption at JAMALCO, a company spokesman said last night: "We are enjoying a very healthy relationship. There is no bitterness." [Kingston THE DAILY GLEANER in English 23 Feb 82 p 1]

CSO: 3025/202

## CEESP REPORTS 8 PERCENT NATIONAL ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR 1981

FL091810 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1559 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The growth of the national economy in 1981 was 8 percent, slightly less than 8.3 percent achieved in 1980 which is considered as one of the highest in Mexico's economic history, the Private Sector Center for Economic Studies (CEESP) has reported. The management organization points out in its document that the growth in the gross domestic product was the result of a sharp increase of about 9 percent in industrial production and an extraordinary growth, for the second year in a row, in the agricultural sector which was between 6 and 7 percent. Investments grew by 19 percent, significantly higher than in 1980 and one of the highest levels achieved in the country. This last achievement, CEESP points out, caused a significant increase of 5.5 percent in employment and 8 percent in consumption.

However, two phenomena persist in the national economy: Inflation and the growing problem in the balance of payments which is closely tied to the fiscal policy followed in 1981. According to the private enterprise's analysis, consumer prices climbed by 28.7 percent during 1981, a figure slightly less than the previous year. The wholesale prices in Mexico City up the month of November showed a slight increase over those observed the previous year. The problems of foreign trade have intensified to such an extent that in 1981 the deficit in the current account was \$10.8 billion which compared with the \$6,634,000,000 [deficit] in 1980 showed an unfavorable balance of trade. This happened, CEESP said finally, despite the strong measures adopted by the government in restricting imports and an aggressive policy to promote exports.

CSO: 3010/1086



## BRIEFS

BANK DIRECTOR RETIRES--Mexico City, 17 Mar (NOTIMEX)--Mario Miguel Mancera was appointed today director of the Bank of Mexico. The new official replaces Gustavo Romero Kolbek, who has retired from federal service. [Text]  
[FL172050 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2030 GMT 17 Mar 82]

AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL--Mexico City, 16 Mar (NOTIMEX)--The president of the republic, Jose Lopez Portillo, has appointed Graciela de La Lama as Mexican ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal with residence in India. Mrs de La Lama is the present Mexican ambassador to India. [Excerpt] [FL171730 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0135 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 3010/1086

PROBLEMS OF COMMISSION ON INDEPENDENCE DEBATED

Editorial Attacks Croes

Willemstad AMIGOE in Dutch 9 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Instead of clarifying Aruba's desire for independence, as the Martina cabinet had hoped it would do, the deadlocked Committee of Seven only added to the confusion. MEP [People's Electoral Movement] leader Beticoe Croes and his brother Hendrik, as committee member, are curiously enough adding an extra dimension to the confusion.

The MEP leader who always championed the island's right of self-determination and ultimately persuaded all other discussion partners, is now ignoring that same right for the other islands and sides with the Netherlands. Croes advocates that the independence of these islands should also be discussed, even against their explicit wishes, although he knows very well that they have not yet expressed themselves at all on this subject.

One is now also inclined to doubt whether Beticoe Croes really wants independence for his island, and that in spite of all his firm statements of the past years. The Committee was created to study Aruba's independence: therefore, exactly what Aruba always wanted. Why is the same Croes now so eager to directly involve independence of the other islands while he knows full well that this could easily lead to delay in the process of independence for Aruba? Or does Mr Croes hope to lay in this manner the blame again on the other islands and in particular on the biggest island, Curacao? Croes gives us the impression that, although he realizes that the moment of truth has come, he is shaken by premonitions of fear. A cornered cat can show amazing leaps.

As expressed by committee chairman Barend Biesheuvel, the Netherlands pretends to be too innocent and naive when it states that it only learned in committee meetings and from press publications how sensitive the paragraph is which mentions independence of the other five islands. That can only be feigned naivete because during the summer conference of the realm in October Den Uyl said himself that he was unable to understand why this subject was so emotional. It is recorded in the minutes of that meeting and it would not be difficult for Mr Biesheuvel to look it up. The Netherlands should not belittle Antillian feelings by labeling them "emotional." If the Netherlands, in all its soberness, goes on to belittle the Antillian points of view and arguments, displays

insufficient real respect for its last co-members of the kingdom, and tries to let its will prevail through devious approaches no matter the consequences, the Antillians will be forced to employ more emotionality to express their resentment for so much lack of understanding. It is obviously necessary to do so because the Dutch government leaders and their entire entourage would otherwise not recognize or be willing to recognize the seriousness of the matter as it is felt on the Antillian side.

There is also no reason at all to rely blindly in advance on good Dutch intentions as regards plans for the political future of the Antilles. The way the Dutch conducted decolonization in Indonesia, New Guinea, and Suriname caused so much adverse publicity all over the world that the Antillians would be well advised to exercise a great degree of care and vigilance. It is not just a matter of development but concerns drastic changes in the political status of the six islands and that should definitely not be taken too lightly.

#### Reply by Croes

Williemstad AMIGOE in Dutch 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Article: "Netherlands, Not MEP, Urge Curacao Independence"]

[Text] Oranjestad. The article of the Curacao editor in yesterday's AMIGOE prompted me to deliver the following commentary. Indeed, the Committee of Seven became confused over the interpretation of article 1E of the Royal Decree of 14 January 1982 to investigate what the position and ultimate fate would be of the other islands, together or separately, if Aruba becomes independent.

It is a definite fact that during the summit discussions of October last year the Netherlands insisted that the delegation conduct a study of the ultimate fate of the other islands after Aruba has become independent. I quote Den Uyl from the report of the summit conference: "The government of the Netherlands believes that this study should also deal with ultimate fate of the other islands of the Netherlands Antilles." The government leader continues on page 29: "However, Aruba has now made it known that it wants to sever its Antillian ties. This forces us to investigate the various models and means for the independence of the remaining five islands. The Netherlands does not want permanent statutory ties." The report continues on page 35: In its investigation of the possible final fates of the five islands after Aruba's independence the committee will study the following situations:

- A. A situation whereby the five islands will eventually become independent together.
- B. A situation whereby Curacao and Bonaire become independent together and the Windward Islands maintain for the time being their political ties with the Netherlands.
- C. A situation whereby only Curacao becomes independent and the other islands keep for the time being their political ties with the Netherlands.

The above mentioned quotes demonstrate how the Netherlands has been harping on the subject of independence for the other islands after Aruba gets its independence.

Neither Beticoe, nor Hendrik, or the MEP, or anybody else on Aruba ever insisted on this. On the contrary, we have always respected the right of self-determination of the people of each of the islands. Since, in the execution of their right of self-determination, the Windward Islands and Bonaire chose to maintain political ties within the realm, we have always respected that. We believe that the Netherlands should honor that desire. It has never become clear what Curacao will do when Aruba becomes independent. The only option under discussion has always been a federation of six islands. Since this point of view fails to appreciate the reality it is the highest time for Curacao to indicate what it wants. Should Curacao choose to maintain political ties with the Netherlands within the realm all the other parts of the realm should respect that. Aruba even insists that the Netherlands honor this option. This has always been our point of view. We have never ignored the right of self-determination of the other islands, it would have been inconsistent and go against our claim to self-determination.

It puzzles me that the editor of the AMIGOE is asking himself if I am indeed working towards Aruba's independence. I have never left any doubt about that. But it is indeed true that Aruba's present position will be entirely different from a state of independence in cooperation with the other islands based on international law. In either case Aruba wants to achieve its goal in a well planned manner.

Let us assume that the other five islands remain with the Netherlands (within the realm), a delegation of the realm and an Aruban delegation should then work together on a bilateral basis to achieve as soon as possible independence for Aruba. Should politicians of Curacao need Aruban support to strengthen their position, they can count on it irrevocably and with expedience. We expect of course that they will actively assist us in obtaining Aruban independence.

From 1971 until today my experiences with politicians from Curacao have been disappointing in the old committee of the realm, the study group of the kingdom, the RTC [Round Table Conference] and the Antillian track. We hope that they understand that we need each other's support, now and after Aruba has become independent.

10319

CSO: 3105/103

## DEFENSE MINISTER ON STRONGER DEFENSES, CENTRAL AMERICAN UNITY

PA091742 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Excerpt of speech by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega at mass meeting to mark International Women's Day at Gen Omar Torrijos Nonaligned Plaza in Managua--recorded]

[Text] At this moment we are already [word indistinct] specific guidelines on what is known as civil defense, as part of our defense efforts.

Civil defense, which [word indistinct] branch of the Sandinist People's Army, will issue specific written instructions in coordination with the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] and the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS], to organize our defense--without sowing any alarm or panic--against possible surprise attacks or bombings like those the imperialists and reactionary enemies usually stage.

As I said, the revolution will continue its efforts to avoid war through every possible political, moral and diplomatic action. We must be prepared, however. For this reason, I repeat, the reinforcement of the CDS in conjunction with the MPS and the measures, which the Civil Defense Department will outline, will bolster the defense work we require at neighborhoods and population centers to keep our enemies from wreaking further damage, death and blood-letting on our people.

We will also continue issuing instructions to work centers through the MPS. We are certain that the mass organizations, the revolutionary unions and the organizations of women, who are today celebrating their day, will be at the frontline in achieving the defense work we currently require. [Shouts]

In closing, I wish to stress so there will be no doubts and so no alarm, panic or anarchy will be created--because they are very harmful to the revolution--that the situation in the region is critical and serious; that there is a real danger of aggression and that we are, therefore, obliged to prepare ourselves to face this situation and not just simply learn how to die. Fundamentally, we must be prepared to repel this aggression.



We must insist that only by maintaining our present level of organization and by bolstering our defenses will we be able to responsibly reject in the immediate future the difficult political situation that the enemies of the revolution and the Reagan administration wish to impose on our people. Only this way will our revolutionary government and the national directorate have greater leverage in the political and diplomatic fields.

Along with this work in the political and diplomatic fields, we must, together with our government and the national directorate, oil our organization and our rifles and be ready to defeat our enemies in the defense and military fields here in Nicaragua and in Central America. This war must be won not only by Nicaraguans but by Central Americans and Latin Americans as well.

Therefore, let our enemies beware because not only the Nicaraguan people are ready to show their own revolutionary willingness to win or to die but that of Central Americans and Latin Americans too.

We are not alone but together with other peoples.

Free fatherland or death. [Applause]

CSO: 3010/1082

## TINOCO SEES 'DEEP CONTRADICTION' IN REAGAN PLAN

PA092140 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco today announced that Commander Jaime Wheelock will make an official statement on the Reagan plan [on the Caribbean Basin]. Asked about the Foreign Ministry's official position on the plan, Tinoco said that "the responses that have come so far are, I would say, logical results of the plan presented by President Reagan which, as has been publicly stated, has a deep contradiction."

"On the one hand," the deputy foreign minister said, "it tries to promote a slight development of government-to-government economic investment in the area and also tries to develop private investment in the area. However, this is essentially contradicted by an aggressive political policy."

The deputy foreign minister said that one cannot "try to develop U.S. private investment in the Central American area when intervention and war are being promoted in that area."

"There is a very deep contradiction," Tinoco stressed, adding that "this analysis has not only been made by us but by the North Americans also."  
"There is a special institute which has published a very similar analysis in the NEW YORK TIMES."

"I would say that at this time the Nicaraguan Government has no official and defined position on President Reagan's plan. I think that Commander Wheelock is going to make more specific comments on the Nicaraguan position during his trip to the United States," he added.

Tinoco said that the statements of Nicaraguan Ambassador to Washington Francisco Fiallos regarding the Reagan plan "fall within our position."

Further commenting on the contradictions of the Reagan plan, Deputy Foreign Minister Tinoco told newsmen "the program has two parts: an economic program and a political program. In turn, the economic program has two aspects: The first is \$350 million in direct aid, a sum which is very small. The second and essential aspect deals with the promotion of private investment in Central America."

"This economic program," he added, "which is essentially based on U.S. private investment, is contradicted by the political aspect of the proposal. The political aspect does not create the proper atmosphere. Reagan's proposal does not create the atmosphere that the sector opposing the revolution is always talking about."

"How are they going to promote the investment of private U.S. capital in an area where there are prospects of war, of invasion by Marines, where no military measure is ruled out?" Tinoco asked.

"There is truly a real and inherent contradiction in the U.S. administration's proposal. An economic program will never be successful in Central America on the basis of private investment if they are doing everything to scare away the private investors," he said.

"No private investor is going to invest in El Salvador while there is a war and while there are Marines there [as published]. Neither are they going to invest in Nicaragua while they are creating a whole environment against Nicaragua, falsely talking about repression and violence," the deputy foreign minister said.

CSO: 3010/1082

## WHELOCK SPEECH IN U.S. SEEN AS UNREALISTIC

PA140400 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "On Commander Wheelock's Speech in the United States"]

[Text] Commander Wheelock's speech in the United States was not too convincing. He did not have a foundation. He did not have the truth to back him. He painted a rosy political picture that is far from the truth. The struggle that we--the democrats, the Christians, the independents, and the people who fought for their freedom--are waging is for the precise purpose of making that picture come true. If respect for pluralism, democratic development, mixed economy and true nonalignment really existed in this country, we would be happy. Either Nicaragua is full of discontent madmen or Commander Wheelock is withholding the truth.

For example, he did not mention the harassment suffered by the democratic parties and movements whenever they try to act in accordance with the rights granted them under pluralism. He did not mention the attacks by the hordes or the offensive and brutal treatment of these parties and movements by the government communications media. He did not mention the social hatred sown against the large productive and professional sector, which they are calling the bourgeoisie, using a foreign expression. This hatred has resulted in a serious and disastrous flight of skilled personnel and a harmful confusion in production.

He did not mention the closures of and attacks against independent communications media. He did not mention the draft bill on the press law. If he had read it, it would have caused a stampede among the audience.

He did not mention the imprisonment of the members of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise, COSEP, who were recently released, or that of the communist workers. He did not say that the released COSEP members have to report to the police every 15 days, as the Jews had to do in Germany.

The domestic and international situation is really very different from that painted by Commander Wheelock. We wish the revolution were what he said it is. This is the revolution that the democrats want. It is the revolution that the Social Democrats want. That is the revolution that was offered as a hope for the Americas in one of the first promises made after the victory.

That revolution, however, has suffered some deviations and we are struggling to correct them. Commander Wheelock attacked LA PRENSA and again slandered us, claiming that we were allied with the reactionary and counterrevolutionary forces because we oppose those deviations and because we are struggling and exerting pressure to save the democratic, pluralist and Christian content of /our/ [slantlines denote boldface as published] revolution. He compared our newspaper to EL MERCURIO in Chile. However, he failed to state our position in the face of imperialism or to say that we are struggling for the full meaning of sovereignty when we oppose capitalist imperialism and communist imperialism with equal dignity. He did not say that we are democratic. He presented a distorted and biased image, in a speech supposedly meant to be objective and nationalistic.

Commander Wheelock's case is disconcerting: In the United States he presented the panorama for which we are struggling as if it were already a reality; however, he vilifies those who struggle to make that panorama possible.

CSO: 3010/1081



## NUNEZ HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN GRENADA

FL160002 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] President of the Council of State in Nicaragua, Carlos Nunez, has declared that contrary to allegations by the United States, there are no Nicaraguan troops fighting in El Salvador, nor are there any Salvadoran citizens fighting there under direction from his government or from the Sandinista Front. If there are any Nicaraguans fighting in El Salvador, he said, they are there as a result of their own personal decision.

Nunez was speaking at a news conference in St Georges held at the Spice Island Inn. He said the Nicaraguan Government was concerned about the possibility of direct American military intervention in El Salvador to maintain in office the civilian-military dictatorship led by Jose Napoleon Duarte. The government was also concerned about the possibility of attack against Nicaragua. He said Nicaragua would not accept American military intervention in El Salvador and any such move by the Reagan administration would lead to a Central American war which would wreak devastation on all the countries of the region. He pointed to increased statements of aggression against Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua by spokesmen of the U.S. administration, including most recently Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders. The American media propaganda campaign against his country had also been stepped up.

At the same time remnants of the defeated army of the late dictator Anastasio Somoza were continuing their training in Miami while others were stepping [as heard] their activity from the border area near Honduras. Only 2 days ago, they had killed [words indistinct] and a community leader in one of their raids. Added to all this there was a U.S. warship patrolling the waters near Nicaragua.

Nunez said he was aware that the United States had enough military force to destroy a small country like Nicaragua but the people of his country would resist, as anything was better than slavery. He said also that the Nicaraguan Government is convinced that the people of the United States and the international community would oppose what he called these adventurist actions of the Reagan administration.

Nunez and other members of the Nicaraguan delegation to the third festival of the revolution left Grenada yesterday to return to Managua.

CSO: 3020/76

## PEASANT SEMINAR POINTS OUT LAND REFORM SHORTCOMINGS

Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] "The agrarian reform being developed by the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] is not directly benefiting the peasants because property titles are not given out and because it is instead the state which is becoming the landowner." This is one of the conclusions of a seminar on the agrarian reform organized by the Christian Social Peasant Movement last weekend.

Miguel Angel Manzanares, peasant leader from Sebaco and national secretary for peasant affairs of the PSC [Christian Social Party], announced that the meeting on 13 and 14 February was attended by delegations from Esquipulas, Sebaco, Terrabona, San Isidro, and Guanacaste.

"This was a gathering of 52 peasant leaders, of people who experience the problem and who get to feel what it means," emphasized Manzanares.

## Other Conclusions

Here are the other conclusions deriving from the peasant meeting according to information supplied by Manzanares:

That there are no bank loans if the peasants do not organize themselves in groups or cooperatives managed by government institutions;

That groups already organized in an independent form lost the land which they were working and that the land was instead to be worked by INRA [National Institute for Agrarian Reform]; they were offered land a long distance away, without any opportunity for irrigation;

That the leaders of the ATC [Agricultural Workers Association], UNAG [Farmers and Cattlemens Union], do not defend the interests of the peasants but instead defend the interests of a political party in the administration, or personal interests, trying to stand out as political leaders in the service of the government.

## Other Problems

"Besides," Manzanares told us, "the peasants who attended the meeting last weekend stated the requirement for getting loans, the obligation to sell the basic

cereals of ENABAS [National Staple Foods Enterprise], the threat they might be organized in CDS, ATC, etc.; besides, the peasant who does not bow to the demands of FSLN representatives is treated as a person who has sold his homeland out, a reactionary, and a counterrevolutionary."

#### Total Reform

"We are convinced of the need for an agrarian reform but it must be a total reform, in other words, it must cover the cultural aspects of the peasantry's idiosyncrasies and expectations," the PSC peasant leader explained.

#### Two Elements

"Two important things for a total agrarian reform," Manzanares said, "include the fact that the titles given to the peasants must cover ownership of the land and not simple land use and, moreover, there must be no imposition upon the peasantry because that is a class which those in power always want to manipulate."

"What I am saying here is an expression of the true feelings of the peasants who attended the meeting and who really want to be a part of the new society," Miguel Angel Manzanares Christian Social peasant leader, concluded.

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CSO: 3010/1029

## EMERGENCY PLAN FOR SUGAR DISTRIBUTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Managua is not suffering from any sugar shortage as such but the product is being influenced by some habits, such as the habit of stockpiling sugar at home as a way in which the consumer defends himself against possible future situations, Dionisio Marengo, minister of MICOIN [Ministry of Domestic Trade ] told BARRICADA.

The official reported on the plan which MICOIN is pushing in Managua along with the CDS [Sandinist Defense Committees], in passing pointing out a series of circumstances that influence the fair distribution of sugar which is becoming a problem.

## Middle Sector Supply

The MICOIN-CDS plan, Marengo said, is designed to cover all social sectors and a second phase, covering the so-called residential sections, will begin next week.

We are talking here about Bello Horizonte, Lindavista, Las Brisas, where distribution will be handled through the supermarkets, although the organization will play an important role.

"The important thing," he pointed out, "is to connect the usual customer of the supermarket to his supply center."

The system will work in the following manner: A small coupon will be printed in the daily newspapers; the residents of those residential sections can cut the coupons out and then take them to the supermarket. MICOIN, along with the section's CDS, if any, will check the address and the data to prevent any irregularities.

Later on, a coupon will be issued with which each family can be sure to get the amount of sugar indicated.

During the week which has just ended, Marengo had an interesting experience. A group of persons living in the residential sections along the Southern Highway (Monte Tabor, Samarkanda, and others) came to the minister's office to ask him

to be included in the emergency distribution. These are generally engineers, professional men, or businessmen who do not have time to go out and bring home a 5-pound bag of sugar. This is why they wanted to be included in the system.

The answer came immediately: Organize yourselves and go to the supermarket at kilometer marker 7 (Southern Highway) so that you may get your product allocation.

Theoretically: We Are Feeding 2 Million

According to calculations by this official, sugar is now being distributed to meet the needs of 2 million persons in Managua alone.

Before the emergency sugar plan was started, the quota for the capital was 80,000 quintals per person and per week; this would mean that 2 million persons are theoretically getting this quota.

This once again brings us to the topic of hoarding and speculation. According to Marengo, domestic hoarding is the main cause of the sugar shortage. In second place he mentioned unscrupulous hoarding by "merchants."

The calculations by the MICOIN--it is important to remember that there is no complete population census--show that there are something like 150,000 families in Managua. As of now, more than 43,000 have been taken care of. If the 150,000 families each week buy an extra bag of sugar for their consumption, this would mean that 600,000 quintals more are taken out of the capital's quota. That is how domestic hoarding works and that gives us an idea of the importance of this white substance in exports.

Shortage? Why?

In the opinion of the domestic trade minister, domestic hoarding springs from two main causes: The fear of black sugar, that is to say, its return, and the climate of aggression which has a psychological effect on the people.

As for the first cause, it is important to point out that there will be black sugar this year, but there will also be white sugar, although at differentiated prices. Black sugar will be cheaper than white sugar. As for the second point, the fact is that the people for the past 2-1/2 years have been living in a state of war which also means hunger; the people have been forced to try to protect themselves against foreign threats. This is why, said Marengo, we repeat that there will be no sugar shortage. What we have to avoid is hoarding.

But, he noted, the consumer groups situation will be tight this year and it will be necessary efficiently to use all basic and secondary popular consumer products.

Natural Organization: CDS

When he was asked about the campaign against the CDS, the domestic trade minister said that "they are the natural organization of the people. There is



nothing unusual about them because they sprang up to defend themselves against their greatest enemies and they will continue to exist for this purpose."

He pointed out that "without them, we will not solve the problem since a government agency, which would take care of that, would mean increasing the MICOIN budget five times over and the ministry is only concentrating on the job of distributing sugar and other granular substances."

In addition to that, said the minister, the main point is that they are the organization of the people and we count on the people for these and other tasks which are to their own benefit.

#### Little Ones Reassured

Finally, he said that Nicaraguans devoted to industrializing the sugar industry, including those making small boxes and other items from sugar byproducts, will be assigned a quota of 60,000 quintals per month which will be channeled through the ENABAS [National Staple Foods Enterprise] outlets.

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CSO: 3010/1029

## FRG'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY MEMBER VISITS NICARAGUA

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 5

/Text/ Hans Eberhard Dingels, international secretary of the West German PSD /Social Democratic Party/ said yesterday shortly before his return to his homeland, after completing a 3-day fact-finding mission for Nicaragua that "it is up to the Nicaraguan people to define their political blueprint and their future since this is a nation which had to fight hard and bloody for its liberation."

Concerning the purchase of military transportation equipment by Nicaragua from the government of France, he said: "I get the impression that the Nicaraguan comrades view this as an effort to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of their homeland."

Regarding the aggressive plans of the United States administration under Reagan, he said that he did not want to make any judgments on the attitudes of the government because one of the basic principles of the PSD in the FRG is to defend the idea of nonintervention and independence of any country.

"We defend self-determination, we defend independence, and we will strengthen the anticolonial struggle and the defense of liberty wherever it is threatened," he said.

Talking about the results of bilateral talks between his party and FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], Mr Eberhard Dingels said that "the important thing is what happens when two very distinct, very different political movements, which operate in different regions, agree on forms and possibilities of political agreement and criteria."

The PSD delegation from the FRG conferred with the FSLN Political Commission coordinator, Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, and Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge, with whom they talked about bilateral relations between both parties.

They were received by comrade Sergio Ramirez, member, Government Junta, with whom they exchanged views.

They were also briefed at length on the various aspects of political and social life in Nicaragua; they talked to officials in the central government, with

Health Minister Lea Guido, with Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman, with Central Bank President Alfredo Cesar, with Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Victor Hugo Tinoco, and with communications media directors.

They also met with representatives of COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] and with the "Democratic Coordinating" [commission] as well as religious sectors of the Christian base communities with whom they met in the heavily populated residential section of Riguero in this capital.

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CSO: 3010/1029

## GOVERNMENT INCENTIVES HAVE IMPACT ON COFFEE PRODUCTION

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] Small, medium, and big coffee growers today consulted departmental agencies and the central office of ENCAFE [Nicaraguan Coffee Enterprise] in search of further details on the reform in the progressive VAT on coffee which is a considerable incentive for coffee growers.

About 24,000 coffee growers throughout the country will get more than 100 million cordobas as final payment for the output which they sold to ENCAFE for export.

Jaime Cuadra Somarriba, president of the Coffee Growers' Association of Matagalpa, expressed his happiness with the measure taken by the revolutionary government and said that the decree has produced enthusiasm among the growers who will now get greater impetus in coffee cultivation.

## Progressive Value Tax Will Not Be Paid

As of 30 January, growers had sold 848,000 quintals of green coffee to ENCAFE at prices higher than \$100. In other words, the coffee growers had to pay the corresponding 50-percent tax on the price exceeding \$100.

Since the reform provides that the tax will not be paid when the international coffee price is no more than \$160, the tax collected will be refunded to the coffee growers.

This measure has caused enthusiasm among growers: "This measure will provide impetus for coffee cultivation. The cost per quintal did not enable us to make any profit but now we are enthusiastic."

## Incentive for Coffee Cultivation

"This step by the government to the benefit of the growers constitutes an incentive for coffee cultivation in Nicaragua. We consider it to be positive and formidable and the people are now going to work better.

"I am one of those who supports this measure. I have worked regularly but now everything will be better. I am happy and I know that this has produced a great impact among the members.

"The coffee grower has always been an integral part of the production effort but with the tax reform now, we growers will be the biggest beneficiaries and this will be reflected in the future harvest because there will be an increase in the output."

These remarks were made by Jaime Cuadra Somarriba who nevertheless believed that the incentive adopted here should have been introduced earlier: "It was about time we got this because some of us felt that we were really going down for the third time."

The new tax schedule only calls for payments when the international coffee price is higher than \$160 per quintal; when the price fluctuates between \$161 and \$170, 30 percent will be paid on the amount in excess of \$160; and from \$171 on up, on 30 cordobas, the tax will be 50 percent on top of the excess over \$171. The reform will also be implemented during the 1981-1982 harvest.

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CSO: 3010/1029



## DEFENSE ON 'DIRECT LINE' PROGRAM

PA121734 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Mar 82

["Direct Line" program with the participation of Capt Ivan Garcia Abarca, chief of the national militia section of the Sandinist People's Army, and Deputy Commander Emmett Lang Salmeron, chief of the Office of Organization and Mobilization of the General Staff of the Sandinist People's Army--live]

[Excerpts] [Moderator] The reason for inviting these speakers to appear on the program to respond through it to the concern of the listeners regarding our defense and our militias is obvious. Imperialism is preparing its claws to prey on us. Everything indicates at this point that we are under the threat of the imperialist blade. The least we Nicaraguan patriots, conscientious workers and healthy forces of free Nicaragua can do is to occupy ourselves with our combative preparedness. On Monday, 15 March, a new period of combative preparedness of the Sandinist militia members and the new militiamen who will join the ranks of the Sandinist People's Militias [MPS] will begin. That is why we have here with us the companeros we have mentioned to respond to the questions of the militia members and our people in general regarding the combative preparedness we have announced. Companeros Ivan Garcia Abarca and Deputy Commander Emmet Lang Salmeron, are you ready to answer the questions of the people and particularly those of our militiamen?

[Unidentified speaker] Before we respond to the questions asked by the Nicaraguan people, we would like to point out several things. We know that the 19 July 1979 revolutionary triumph was and continues to be the historical feat of great significance for our working peoples. Only with the revolutionary victory were the humble persons and workers able to initiate a new stage--the stage of deep political, economic and social transformations. That is why this revolution has prompted two different reactions. On the one hand, the total support of the Nicaraguan people for the Sandinist peoples revolution, which is their revolution, and on the other hand, the hate, terror, and threats from the common enemy of the peoples of our America--Yankee imperialism and its class allies. However, the scales of history are tipped definitely in favor of the peoples who struggle today in various ways to build a new society. Therefore, in our particular case, to the extent that the smear campaigns and terror increase and the threats of an aggression become more imminent on the part of imperialism, our people reiterate their invincible will to defend their right to build a new Nicaragua in peace, making

use of their peaceful and creative work. It is precisely within the framework of this determination of our peoples to defend their sovereignty in face of the threats of aggression that we begin a new phase of combative preparedness this coming 15 March. That is why we are appearing today on this program ready to answer questions regarding defense asked by the heroic peoples of Nicaragua.

[Question] This is Juan Gutierrez from Santo Magdalena, Masaya. Companero Garcia, I have a question. I have the impression that the past courses were elementary. Do you think that the courses will be more intensive so we can better handle our combat tools?

[Answer] Those have been precisely the specific instructions which the general command of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has outlined for the national militia section. In this new phase of combative preparedness we are investing all possible resources to guarantee a more effective combative preparedness. We are guaranteeing, I repeat, all the efforts to guarantee a better level, because at this moment--we noted this in our introductory remarks--the threatening aggression of imperialism is an imminent reality and we believe that solely and exclusively to the extent that the Nicaraguan people master the technique of military art, only to that extent, can we defeat the intervention forces of U.S. imperialism who dare to step on Nicaraguan soil.

[Lang] Ivan, we also have to tell our Companero Gutierrez here that the former militia courses, [changes thought] we must not confuse physical preparedness of the individual man with his particular effort outside military training and combative preparedness, per se. We have seen that in the previous courses imparted in the militia training centers in the various places and cities of Nicaragua, that they have been of a high quality. In fact we achieved both the preparedness of the companeros, individually, as well as part of the whole. At this moment we are working up to the squad level. We should clarify that we are not going to prepare ourselves physically; this is an individual task of each companero who must strive for his physical preparedness. He must make an individual effort, because we must invest many efforts since the military task of preparing all the Nicaraguan people is huge. We must all do our part.

[Garcia] I would like to expand a little on the answer we gave to Companero Maidena earlier. Companero Gutierrez, Juan Gutierrez, definitely the combative preparedness we are going to provide this year will be better. We think it will be so because we have guaranteed a better methodological preparedness for the militia instructors training our peoples at the militia training centers.

We have also guaranteed the study materials which will be used in the training centers. These materials are of a higher quality than last year's. In the same manner, we must also note that the combative preparedness due to the current moment we are experiencing, will be directed basically to the subjects of tactics and marksmanship. Most of the classes will be taught in such a way that they will be very similar to real combat. We can also point out

that last year we taught how to use the regulation sidearm offensively and in this program we will go from the actions of the soldier to the squad offensively. We think that in this way we have answered the question by Companero Gutierrez.

[Question] Companero Garcia [words indistinct] from Pancasan. I would like you to tell me why Commander Ortega spoke recently about the need to combine the actions of the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] with that of the militias.

[Garcia] I must reply as follows to your question, Companero Sanchez. We believe that the massing of the militias calls for the active participation of the CDS and the rest of the mass, popular organizations in the country. When Commander Ortega, chief of the Sandinist Peoples Militia [MPS], noted that there should be close coordination between the MPS and the CDS, it was precisely because the CDS are dedicated to carrying out their work in the population centers. It is in these centers where the largest number of people are concentrated. The CDS carry out direct organizational work among our people. That is, the CDS and the rest of the mass organizations organize the [words indistinct]. They are currently doing this through the defense trenches. After these militia units are organized, they are channeled toward the militia command structures because the fundamental role of the national and all the leadership organizations of the militia is the preparedness, organization and movement of the militia units that exist the length and breadth of Nicaraguan territory.

[Lang] Companero Sanchez, we must take into consideration the national territory. With the aggression being launched from wherever it is launched--from wherever they choose--we have that slogan that says in each block a sidearm [en cada cuadra una escuadra]. The local militia of the peoples militias are those in charge of defending every inch of our territory. We will not permit any blue-eyes to attack us in any part of Nicaragua without having a Nicaraguan armed with a rifle ready to defend that piece of land. This is really the true objective of the local militias--that in each CDS, in each house, in each neighborhood, in each corner, there be a companero there protecting their interests, the interests of the bloc, the interests of the neighborhood, the interests of the Nicaraguans. That is truly their goal. This is why the militia have a direct relationship to the CDS, because the CDS are everywhere and you must also have a place in the MPS.

[Question] Messrs of the General Staff, why, whenever there is a clash on the border and there are casualties on the part of the Sandinist forces, are most of the dead militia members? You know that the training of the militias is inferior to that which the army and you yourselves have developed. Why don't you go to the confrontation there?

[Lang] First of all, possibly the information which the companero has is wrong. But independently, through doctrine, we know that our army is popular and we died in the war of the people. That precisely confirms many views that most of our army is the people, not like many people think that [words indistinct] we are engaged directly in the work of military (?justice). The

main force behind the Sandinist peoples revolution lies precisely in that its army is all the Nicaraguans, the militia members, reserve members. You have seen daily how combative preparedness has been carried out with the militias, how the combative preparedness of our reserve units, our battalions has been carried out. We see that we are daily training to defend our sovereignty to defend our fatherland. Precisely since we participate en masse, we Nicaraguans cannot separate the companeros who are in the permanent troops from those in the reserve. It is a single army, composed of all the people. I repeat, this confirms the reality and the idea that it is our people who are in the defense, and not a strong and big army, as they would want to make it appear. We know that our economy is weak, that it was sacked, that they left us in poverty, that they continue to attack us economically, and therefore, our army is made up of reserve members and militia members.

[Question] Good evening, Nicaraguan people and companeros of Radio Sandino. This is Jose Sandino Cruz. I have two questions. First, the reaction is saying that the companeros who go to the mountains go without any training, without any expertise. Based on this they make it appear as if the militia members are being sent to the mountains as cannon fodder, one might say, to go to the front. This is a manner of [word indistinct]. We ask the companeros there of the EPS to give a firm, revolutionary response so that these comrades [camaradas] who are against the revolution, such as the bourgeoisie, who spread these rumors to intimidate our revolutionary people, will not meddle with the MPS.

[Lang] We know perfectly well that those who go to the mountains are reserve battalion members. So they won't be frightened, let them know that at this moment every reserve battalion has been trained. In Nicaragua at this moment there is no battalion which has not been trained. Those leaving for the northern sectors are specifically in a new phase of preparedness training. This year all the reserve battalions will return again for training. Regardless of whether there is a mission someplace, the reserve battalions always go through a preparedness course. In other words, there is no battalion that has gone to operate in the mountains against the bands of Somozists or in any part of Nicaragua that has not been trained. You know, as do all companero members of a reserve battalion, and I am perfectly convinced of this, that after passing the combat preparedness course, we again have to take it to increase our military knowledge and to consolidate the battalion perfectly. We must be in state of total combative readiness, not only to reject all those rumors, but to repel the enemy physically the day that it dares to attack us. Let this serve also as a warning that the Nicaraguan people have not fallen asleep this year and that we are in a state of total combative readiness--all the Nicaraguan people.

[Question] Companero, I am Carlos Sanchez, a construction worker. My question is what will happen to those reactionary, politicking elements who have acted like pigs, as BARRICADA says, when our peoples are being threatened by the reactionary forces of imperialism. What will happen to these elements at the time of an attack, or when our people are ready to shed the last drop of their blood to defend national sovereignty? We have heard for some time that the Sandinist police have stopped revolutionary, mass organizations from committing any mistake of attacking any of these elements.



You know that our people have tried to reach the houses of some of these reactionaries, the houses of their parties. At the time of an attack, what will happen to these elements, to these parties which do not want to join the revolutionary process, and who, through their reactionary newspaper such as LA PRENSA, attack us?

[Lang] Regarding this, I should point out that the FSLN has maintained a permanent policy of national unity. I have maintained the need for unity of the entire nation in the face of the threats of aggression. Unfortunately, for some this call to national unity has not found a response. Recently, to note another ingredient, the patriotic front which groups those parties that support the revolution, appealed to all the parties which call themselves dissident to join the tasks of defense. We believe that all those sectors which, at the time of attack do not join in the defense of the fatherland and the revolution will be tried by the people and it will be the people who defeated the dictatorship who will make the supreme decision. We do not doubt that this decision will be respected by the historic vanguard of our process, the FSLN.

[Garcia] We want to take advantage of this opportunity to give some information on the militia training centers. We want to stress once again that the combative preparedness begins on 15 March and will last 5 months. Ten hours of monthly instruction will be imparted in the following manner: One week day a month, 2 hours; one Saturday a month, 4 hours of instruction; and one Sunday a month, 4 hours of classes also. In other words, militiamen will arrive at the militia training center three times a month and schedules will be worked up for two groups of classes. The program of militia training centers, in view of the situation experienced at this moment in our country, will contain 28 hours of tactics, 14 hours of [words indistinct]. Every instruction center will have a director and a corps of EPS instructors supported by militia instructors to guarantee the military preparedness of the people. We point out that those responsible for the MPS local units, be they of the neighborhood, school, or factory, will go before the director of the training center to receive the respective instruction, thus guaranteeing good development during the months of the combative preparedness of the Nicaraguan people.

CSO: 3010/1081



## NUNEZ COMMENTS ON U.S. SPY SHIPS, OTHER TOPICS

PA111420 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 1 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Felix Rivera]

[Excerpts] San Rafael del Norte--The house that served as general headquarters during Augusto Cesar Sandino's anti-imperialist struggle was converted into the General Sandino Museum yesterday, in an impressive revolutionary ceremony.

"We want every resident of San Rafael del Norte to be like General Sandino. We want them to learn to march, advance and serve our revolution to the end, thereby strengthening revolutionary morale, to march once again to the trenches, because our country is being threatened for the 'crime' of being free, sovereign and independent." This statement was made by Commander Carlos Nunez to over 3,000 people gathered at the local "Urania Zelaya" Plaza.

They Will Also Pay Dearly

Nunez added that "just as we paid a high price for our liberation, those who want to invade us will pay even more dearly for their audacity."

Commander Nunez mentioned the spy ship with sophisticated instruments that the United States has stationed off our coasts in the Gulf of Fonseca and said "this is Reagan's response to our peace proposals and the proposal made by President Lopez Portillo."

He said that Nicaragua was excluded from the \$300 million that the U.S. administration has offered "because they want us to kneel."

He later asked himself the following questions: What plans are being woven against Nicaragua and El Salvador? What new counterrevolutionary maneuvers and mobilizations are being planned? What kind of support is being given to the groups that murder our people?

He later said that Central Americans in general and the Nicaraguans in particular "run the risk of being attacked by Yankee imperialism, but we know that our armed forces and our duly organized people are willing to march to the end, because we are the heirs of Sandino's blood and as such, we have to play a worthy role on the side of our revolution."

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## BRIEFS

DISCUSSION OF PARTY LAW--The People's Social Christian Party [PPSC], a member of the Revolutionary Patriotic Front, believes it is wise to suspend the discussion of the political party bill, the PPSC National Organization Secretary Cesar Delgadillo told Radio Sandino yesterday. He said that his party agrees that the law should be discussed during the next State Council session which starts on 4 May. The PPSC leader made the following statement in reference to the law: [Begin recording] We believe that, because of the national and international situation against Nicaragua, both to destabilize its economy and to attack it physically, it is inopportune to discuss the political party bill until the new State Council begins on 4 May 1982 and starts work on the defense of our national sovereignty and territorial integrity. [Excerpt] [PA092320 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 82]

INTELLECTUALS READ FINAL RESOLUTIONS--The document containing the final resolutions of the meeting of the Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the sovereignty of our America was read tonight to hundreds of demonstrators who were commemorating International Women's Day. The document strongly criticizes the Reagan administration, which has described its government as the defender--for the sake of U.S. security--of the right of the strongest. The document says that this policy is only aimed at the supposed democratic enhancement of a blundering policy that seeks to legalize the perpetuity of tyrants in our country. The document signed by the Latin American intellectuals reports to the entire world the aggression plans against Nicaragua and El Salvador and the intention to pit Latin American countries against each other. It also describes these actions by the imperial masters as parts of a sinister disintegration plan obviously aimed at Latin America's historical and cultural identity. It urges U.S. intellectuals, artists and scientists to evoke the lesson of Vietnam and to reflect on the blame they could bear because of Reagan's suicidal adventure. In concluding, the document calls on the world's intellectual forces to recall that our motives are like theirs and that the justice of our cause does not end at our borders because no area faces isolated risks in today's world. [Text] [PA092130 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Mar 82]

WHEELOCK TERMS U.S. TRIP 'SUCCESS'--Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said last night during a news conference at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport that his mission

to the United States was successful. We learned that the people support and sympathize with the Nicaraguan revolution, not with the Reagan administration's efforts to distort our reality, Commander Wheelock indicated. Let's listen to portions of Commander Wheelock's statement for the "Sandinist Drumbeat" program, on his arrival from the United States: [Begin Wheelock recording] We have reason to be optimistic. The Reagan administration does not have the people's support in its effort to distort the Nicaraguan reality. This is a good reason to consider our mission to the United States a success. We also had the opportunity to come in contact with very important persons. However, independent of all this, we must continue our efforts to defend our sovereignty, particularly at this difficult moment when the Reagan administration has definitely assumed an immature and irresponsible attitude toward Nicaragua. It would like to make an example of Nicaragua in proving its capacity to restore U.S. world hegemony. The offensive capacity of our country is limited, but not its defensive capability, because of the Nicaraguan people's patriotism. A powerful government might think that our country was a relatively easy target against which it could test its power. [End recording] [Text] [PA111456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 82]

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM FOR MISKITOS--A multimillion cordoba investment program aimed at protecting the Miskito Indians who have been resettled in (Tasbapri), was announced by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction as part of a development plan which will last until 1990. Some 65 million cordobas have been provided for an immediate action plan. There is another plan for 365 million cordobas which will also conclude in 1990, the government added. These two important revolutionary development programs for the new Miskito settlements in the Atlantic coast will be under the supervision of Planning Minister Commander Henry Ruiz. Some 10,500 persons in an area of 76,028 manzanas will be resettled. They will have schools, health centers and houses, based on programs drafted for the development of the Miskitos. [Text] [PA091856 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82]

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## SITUATION FOLLOWING CHIN A SEN'S RESIGNATION

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 13 Feb 82 supplement pp 4, 9

[Article by Frans van Klaveren: "Bright appearances are deceptive in Suriname"]

[Text] Suriname went through a changing of the guard. Chin A Sen left. Ramdat Misier came as acting president. There was certainly not a change of power. It remained where it was: in the hands of the sergeants.

In Paramaribo it is just past midnight on Monday 18 January. A merry group of soldiers sits in the presidential palace. In accordance with an old Suriname custom they want to surprise the head of state on his birthday by celebrating "New Year's Eve." The commander of the national army, Lt Colonel Desi Bouterse salutes his president who is also his commander-in-chief with a toast. He says amiably: "We greatly appreciate the job you have done." And since a few well-intentioned serious words are also appropriate at a birthday party he goes on to say: "We are seriously worried about the people around you. We warn you of certain friends, please realize that it will be us and not those friends who will protect you against your enemies." A little later it becomes clear which friends the commander has in mind.

The military has already been fretting for several days over the great manifestation organized to celebrate the president's birthday.

The palace will be open to the public to allow the people to congratulate him. It will of course not be a real surprise party for Chin A Sen because he can hardly not have noticed the trucks bringing the needed refreshments.

Rumors have it that Shirley Chin A Sen helped organize the birthday present; as a loving wife she inquired with a number of purveyors about her husband's popularity in their neighborhoods. Chin A Sen himself can of course not pay for such an ambitious birthday party and letting the government pay would not do.

This explains which friends the commander had in mind: businessmen trying to buy favors. After the coup even a mere gesture is reason for suspicion.

The party was a success. Estimates of the numbers of visitors vary and capabilities to guess the right number seem closely related to the degree of appreciation for the manifestation.

"Four thousand, maybe almost 5,000," says a Bouterse supporter. "Close to 20,000," says a faithful supporter of the president. Whatever it may have been, among the visitors of the festivity were at any rate large groups of soldiers. Encouraged by their superiors they were presenting their congratulations. The military government wanted namely at all costs to avoid explaining the manifestation as a massive display of devotion solely to the president.

They decided therefore to remain the entire day to take part in the show, thus displaying the president and army together at a great party. Is it possible to imagine a more beautiful demonstration of unity? At the end of the day in that festive mood Commander Bouterse again addressed President Chin A Sen. "We shall always stand behind you."

It is Thursday 4 February, half past three in the afternoon, in Paramaribo. Commander Bouterse gives the order to strike the presidential standard. Chin A Sen has suddenly become a citizen without employment. He and his wife Shirley, who early in the year was proclaimed "Woman of the Year" (Deputy Commander Roy Horb became "Man of the Year"), find themselves literally without a place to stay.

They are forced to move in with family because their own house is rented out. A few days later another small problem occurs. Chin A Sen has difficulties starting his car. The battery appears to be dead because the car was hardly ever used during Chin A Sen's presidency, when he drove a government automobile.

Immediately after the day of his downfall, Chin A Sen said good-bye to his fellow workers in the Department of General Affairs. He is relaxed and jokes with people on the outside stairs. At his feet people on motorized bicycles are passing by, since only a short time ago they were wearing compulsory helmets. As compared to a year and a half ago these helmets and the new Castro caps of the military are, in addition to the fantastically clean streets, the most striking changes.

A revolution of headgear is evident, but what has happened inside the heads they cover? No military patrols can be seen on the streets. The civilian population is also very quiet. President Chin A Sen cheerfully announces that Confucius recommended three things: "'Have sons, plant a tree, and write a book.' I have not yet written that book."

Bright appearances are deceptive in Suriname.

People's Democracy

Dick [Fat] de Bie, formerly in charge of the National Information Service, is now Bouterse's cabinet chief; every time we meet him again his first name seems to become more appropriate. He shakes his head compassionately



and says: "You, in the Netherlands, do not grasp at all what is going on. You believe that we are living under some kind of state of war. Now see for yourselves: there is no increased military activity. There are no military patrols on the streets. You act as though a conflict between the military and Chin A Sen led to his resignation. An unsolvable conflict came up within the government and that caused the mandate to be returned to the military. The military were confronted by a jammed government machine. The revolutionary process has now reached a phase whereby the interests of certain groups of the population are actually being hurt."

"Take, for instance, the import restriction. That causes resistance. The important question is: which interests will be served: those of the old guard or of the new line? Desi Bouterse let it immediately be known that he will not become president. Friday a decree was immediately issued, appointing the president of the High Court as acting president. I do not understand that the Dutch, always so progressive, express such reservations on progressive developments in Suriname."

"What about democracy? Is your kind of democracy so terrific? In your country one may vote once every 4 years, and even then: what Dutchman can tell what kind of government he will ultimately get? We are going back to a people's democracy, but that takes time. The era when Suriname signed crazy treaties at its own expense is over. Take, for instance, that treaty with Japan establishing mutual fishing rights. We do not even have the boats to do that."

#### Uncertainty

On Thursday 11 February the daily newspaper DE WARE TIJD (DWT) [The True Time] delivers a commentary. It is sensational, certainly now that Surinamese journalists must watch their steps. It criticizes lack of frankness in Commander Bouterse's statement on the nature of the difference of opinion inside the government.

DE WARE TIJD writes: "Up until now the exact nature of the latest conflict which led to withdrawal of the mandate to govern has not yet been made known. Almost everybody agrees that before 25 February 1980 democracy was not properly served. But neither can it be healthy to hold back vital information on such a radical step as eliminating the government and at the same time expect faith. This lack of openness is felt as a step backward. Without any form of participation the people are supposed to feel that the authorities are doing the right thing. One is left without information but must show faith."

"This lofty attitude perpetuates a situation whereby the government and the people it governs are kept far apart, it stands in the way of the intended process in the most effective manner imaginable."

Suriname's grapevine is very much alive and it is therefore known almost everywhere what Chin A Sen's stumbling block has been: a difference of opinion with Bouterse about the constitution and attending free elections.

There is, nevertheless, a constitutional draft made by Hans Lim A Po, but this concept with over 200 articles is too conservatively phrased, also in the opinion of persons of the moderate left. It can therefore certainly not be discussed with Bouterse.

Bouterse and his followers are looking for a constitution not inflexibly tied to a certain point in time, but with room for expansion because a revolution is a continuous process. Chin A Sen did not like that. Sometimes mutual feelings of irritation also became noticeable in public.

There is a classic example of conflict material in Chin A Sen's New Year's speech; he states there that he has no need for doctrinaire ideologies which pretend to contain the whole truth; he pleads for gradual reconstruction and against destruction of what has been achieved, and he points out that the coming year does not look good economically. Bouterse enters the year with revolutionary optimism on the road to the all encompassing national goal: a clean society and the Uzi as the possible broom. The draft of a government declaration written by Palu member Iwan Krolis which blew the government up was the last straw.

"Chin A Sen moved more and more to the right," says somebody of Bouterse's entourage. This is optically correct. Chin A Sen remained more or less in the same position while the military under Bouterse moved to the left.

"Conservative forces in this society praised Chin A Sen to death," says somebody else. "They praised him in public too much".

#### Old Clique

Chin A Sen's fall temporarily frees the military government from the sore subject of free elections it so emphatically endorsed. In his statement Bouterse promises the people a government with a 2-year mandate which goes to work on 15 March and will adhere to a strict program. Free elections would result in a catastrophe for Bouterse and his followers. In one stroke the old clique would return. With a lot of sense for reality this is even acknowledged in military circles. It is the real reason the military is so hard at work organizing people's committees. About 140 have been installed. By mobilizing and motivating the people the military is trying to create a following.

The quality of the people's committee should not be overrated, presumably opportunism on this level is also rampant. The soldiers are also not blind in this respect. It can take a very long time before the light of the revolution will shine for the common man. Free elections are therefore still many years away.

The first reactions from the Netherlands about possible suspension of development assistance created some panic in the ranks of supporters of the present course of events in Suriname. Some bitterness from the erstwhile motherland was of course projected in the plan; after the coup of

25 February the Netherlands had very emphatically made the person of Chin A Sen a condition for its cooperation in the country's development, it considered him a guarantee for a return to democracy. This week political analysts in Paramaribo worked overtime analyzing paragraphs in the statements of Prime Minister Van Agt and Minister Van Dijk to find out how much freedom of action the Netherlands is allowing Suriname. There was no confidence in the results because rumors had it that the United States, Venezuela, and Brazil had lobbied in the Hague for pressure on Paramaribo.

Meanwhile these circles are breathing easier after it became clear that the Netherlands for the time being will not apply this kind of pressure. A foreign affairs specialist says: "I was also unable to believe that the Dutch could muster the moral courage to be confronted by television shows of hungry Surinamese children. The Netherlands must give us the time to do it ourselves. It is a difficult and laborious process."

Another specialist says: "The Netherlands should take one reality into account: the soldiers will never go back to their barracks. There is no chance that this will happen. They are the new privileged elite. The Hague must keep that in mind when it approaches this matter."

"Dutchmen regard soldiers too much in the European manner, probably because they were involved in World War II. In Suriname there is no big contrast between the men in green and the citizens. Here there is no military dictatorship as is known elsewhere," says a Surinamese. His opinion seems to be vindicated in the evening at a small party when one of the guests is a man who received punishment in the early days after the coup and a moment later Iwan Graanoogst, chairman of the National Military Council, enters in civilian clothes and mingles with the dancers.

Another one of those Surinamese incidents Dutchmen cannot comprehend. Just as incomprehensible is, for instance, acting President Ramdat Misier's first official act. In spite of Bouterse's well-known objections to big business the president puts a new dredging ship to use for all companies at the Billiton.

After 2 years of military government in Suriname something remains indestructable: a general feeling of lightheartedness and an inborn sense of taking things easy.

It is Monday 8 February after the swearing-in ceremony in Paramaribo. Acting President Ramdat Misier receives the foreign representatives in the palace. There is no problem in getting past the guard, even without an invitation. All the military bigwigs are seated in the reception hall. Commander Bouterse says: "Glad to see you again in Suriname." Grinning broadly Sital shakes my hand and Meede makes room for me. Ex-Minister Naarendorp pokes me amiably in the ribs. A Dutchman would be inclined to think that he is the butt of a joke. Persons familiar with Suriname know that informal friendliness is quite normal there.

However, it is known that Bouterse is becoming less friendly with the Dutch press. One of his aides says: "He can take criticism but dislikes cowboy and Indian stories. Just read all the stuff your journalists who are not even here have recently written." His words cannot be verified, as no Dutch newspapers are here available, but he promises to put an anthology of examples together.

#### Civilian Advisers

There is a coming and going of civilian advisers in the Memre Boekoe Barracks. They are politically to the left. Mr Haakmat leaves in a hurry when he discovers journalists and Palu member Caldeira is there too. It resembles very much the situation of 25 February 1980. But the resemblance is only on the surface. Two years ago the soldiers conquered their country without an ideological basis. In those days they sought everybody's advice for a clean sweep, so undeniably needed, while retaining all traditional values as much as possible. This was to be done by civilians, while the National Military Council was to act as watchdog. It is now almost certain that the military will assume government responsibility.

In the meantime an ideological profile has been assumed by the desire to do away with the "capitalist" and "neo-colonialist" past. The quality of the ideology is hardly relevant to its practical consequences.

Suriname's economy does not react favorably to the lack of stability. There are 18,000 unemployed. Next month there will probably be big problems with the bauxite company Suralco, which wants to lay off workers.

Labor leader Fred Derby has already announced that there will be a strike, but even this type of action can cost the state of Suriname millions of guilders. The exportation of rice is also not going smoothly. The imposed limitations on imported articles has discouraged private enterprise. This step is in itself understandable because the Surinamese, as citizens of a developing country, have a crazy consumption pattern.

A great variety of brands of automobiles not to be found in the Netherlands can be seen in Paramaribo. However, parts are unavailable. Cans of fruit juice of U.S. origin are opened in restaurants while grapefruits are growing in the yards. Corrective measures appear justified but meet of course with resistance from private enterprises. A businessman was heard to say: "Imports are fully controlled by the military who have obtained the assistance of the Societe Generale de Surveillance (an organization doing this work on an international scale at a client's request)."

"Invoices from the Netherlands must first be checked. That takes 3 weeks. A purchase order can then be made. An element of delay and curtailment has been added."

Another onslaught on the treasury are the increased expenses for the army. They are said to run into the tens of millions of guilders, but just as with so many other rumors there is no way to verify them.



Another problem is caused by the wage tax, to be introduced in March. Just its administration is already a problem, but complaints can now also be heard--as DE WARE TIJD found out--about the possibility of unequal treatment.

Chances of public demonstrations of discontent are presumably out of the question. For instance, where were the thousands of people who only 3 weeks ago thronged to the palace to shake hands with the celebrating president, when he was forced to resign? On its front page the newspaper PEOPLE observes somewhat bitterly: "It is actually seriously wrong that our people hardly show any reaction to such radical events."

A Surinamese says: "I know my fellow countrymen. They always go along with those in power. Suriname has no tradition of vigilance. The Dutch taught us in the colonial past to listen to the government. What is the use of public demonstrations when Bouterse has the Uzi's?"

However, there is some apprehension regarding Saturday's funeral of Palem, chief propaganda officer of the old political party NPS (National Party of Suriname), who died last week. It is remarkable that his mortal remains are on display in the building of the labor union. The NPS openly invited all its members and sympathizers to attend the funeral.

"That is going to be a kind of demonstration as on Chin A Sen's birthday, but now from the other side. No matter what happens here we have our own consolation: the people of Suriname may never have done anything very good, they certainly have never done anything very bad."

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## SIX FROM TRINIDAD JAILED IN VENEZUELA ON DRUG CHARGES

Port-of-Spain TRINIDAD GUARDIAN in English 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

SIX NATIONALS of Trinidad and Tobago have been sentenced to four years' imprisonment on charges of possession of marijuana in Carupano, Venezuela.

The Ministry of External Affairs has been informed that the final sentence had been passed on the nationals who were detained by the authorities in Carupano, Venezuela, since April, 1979.

The six men are Sham Ramlochan, 28, of Churchill-Roosevelt Highway, San Juan; Suraj Boodram, 21, of Chanka Trace, San Juan; Errol Gotindoo, 34, of Doolay Trace, San Juan; Boysie Ramoutar, 34, of Chanka Trace, San Juan; Ishmael Phillip, 24, of Chanka Trace, San Juan, and Feeda Hosein, 34 of El Socorro Road, San Juan.

As the six men had already spent three years in custody which is to be included in the four year sentence, they will be released on May 13 this year, but will have to serve the remaining one year in Venezuelan territory.

The men were picked up by armed Venezuelan guards in April, 1979 while on a fishing trip in a vessel carrying the name of "Thunder Bird II," owned by Bal Ramlochan, father of Sham Ramlochan, who was captain of the boat.

Sometime during 1980, the men, who had already spent some 16 months in jail, spent

more than \$4,000 (TT) for their defence with a reputable lawyer looking at their interest.

The Government of Trinidad had done everything in its power to protect the men's interest, but just could not interfere with the judicial process of the Republic of Venezuela or any foreign Government, it was stated last night.

When news of their detention first reached Trinidad it was reported that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago was looking after the interests of six nationals — three of whom were said to be on murder charges, and by that time the men had already spent 16 months in jail.

It is understood that the Venezuelan authorities took a long time before passing sentence as they awaited the criminal record of each of the detained men.

The then National Security Minister, John Donaldson, was at all time in constant communication with Mr. Wilfred Naimool, the then Ambassador to Venezuela looking at the interests of the six Trinidad and Tobago nationals.

After high level talks it is understood that the records were supplied to the Venezuelan authorities by the Ministry of Health and Local Government of which Mr. Kamaluddin Mohammed was the then Minister.

**END OF**

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